RELIGIOUS.

HOME MISSIONS.

For the Boston Recorder.

arely prostrate. The com na-arely prostrate.

for it: his will indeed

THE PAST AND THE PRE-

of twenty-two months. When I bor, the people were divided and been favored with no preaching and did not expect to eny for years to come. Their p was in ruins—the Sabbath

his services was employed with-

atta. The pas.
aidate. They have passidate. They have passidate. They have passidate toward my support; speciable choir of singers—and objects of benevarial objects of benevating Sab

iging from 150 to 250 members.

ed library. A local temperance a formed, particularly for the low numbers 200 members. A

and furnished with an ample

all without spirit. In this par-w make any use of spirit, wine, to far as I have had experience.

eir industry are to aid young for the gospel ministry. A into being, only as yet of one

every month. Much general been diffused—a spirit of benev-fifty religious and temperance now taken. The common

been introduced-and conon education waked en added to the church by A church record has

LINENS, &c.

EL WILLIS, Water-Street,

The field he cultivates is grown and nettles—or choked with ayel roots. He has not only to si roots. He has not only to ew, but to unmake many old elexities are constant—his soli-efforts unintermitted—his sucious and never equal to his de-an wonder that he sometimes Who will not sympathize with for him, and say to him---be of

urn thanksgivings into his sinners from the errors of own him as their spirit they own him as their spiritual mise to welcome him to everlast.
Who can wonder that he employment that crushes him the Cross that hears him upward house! RECORDER

1 XIX-No. 32-Whole No. 970.

Extract of a letter from Rev. S. G. Clapp to the Secretary of the Massachusetts Missionary Society, dated, Stanstead, L. C. July 14, 1834. o Missionary.—Dear Sir,—"A preyed on my head and lungs, lyiolence for a few weeks past, whitely prostrate. The cold has

Society, dated, Stanstead, L. C. July 14, 1834.

[Rev. Mr. Clapp is one of the missonaries sent to Canada for three months by the Hamphire Central Association, and kindly relinquished to that service by his church in Enfield. Speaking if him, and Mr. White his collegue, Rev. Mr. Parler says, "I might have added more about the labors of these excellent brethren. They will never be forgotten."]

When I arrived here on the first of July, I was most cordially received by the American part of the church. They regarded my visit as very timely and providential. They had begun to feel, that the little Congregational church which had struggled so hard and so loss for existence in this place, must finally become extinct. They had so long sought for some one, who would break unto them the bread of lifebut in vain—that they had begun to despair. who would break unto them the bread of life—but in vain—that they had begun to despair. You are well acquainted with the past history of this church. It has indeed been a tempest-beaten church; and it is still shipping a heavy sea. I am in hopes that it will outride every storm, and come at last into port, heavy laden with many souls redeemed from sin. Sure I am, if this stand cannot be maintained, there is but little hope of success in other townships. The fact is, this church is looked up to as a kind of model, and many are waiting to see kind of model, and many are waiting to see how things are likely to turn here, before they

kind of model, and many are waiting to see how things are likely to turn here, before they enlist in the same cause. There are a few brethren here who have done nobly: and they still stand out under a burden which would crush men of our ordinary stamp; but they want help, and must have it, or they and the church will go down.

I am laboring to get the church together—at least so many as I can; and thus prepare the way for a missionary to labor with less embarrassment. You have had so much acquaintance with the character of the difficulties existing in this church, that I deem it unnecessary to dwell on them in detail.—I have been greatly at a loss to know what to do. The ordinance of the Supper has not been administered since the dismissal of Mr. G. We are hoping to get a good part of the church to renew their covenant, and to commemorate the dying love of Christ. Those who adopt this measure, will band together, and act as the church, and go forward harmonously as we hope.

To fill this place, a man needs much patience,

Those who adopt this measure, will band together, and act as the church, and go forward harmoniously as we hope.

To fill this place, a man needs much patience, love, zeal, faith, physical, intellectual, and moral energy. I hope some good devoted man will soon be found, who will be ready to pitch his tent on this plain, in the midst of this beautiful natural scenery—to say nothing of the moral darkness which broods over a great portion of it.—If a man cannot be obtained from your Society—I mean the American Home Missionary Society—to take my place in September, I believe the Hampshire Association will send one of their number to occupy it two or three months longer. The churches in the states are six years too late in their efforts among these townships. Still, better now, than never. Dea. G. of Hatley called on me a few days since, and his heart was full. He said he was afraid that Hatley was forgotten! Mr. Curtis is at Compton and Lenoxville.

We shall be under the necessity of leaving in the former part of September, for our families and our secole. ken by any one. The church was souraged, and seemed like a wan-viderness, weary and ready to faint; church records, no confession of seant, and the sacramental furni-

of repair.

wer lingered about the mouldering

and Faith, in a faltering whisper,

pplication—" Spare thy people, O

we not thy heritage to reproach:"

as heartl—was answered too; for the former part of September, for our families and our people. We hope that some good will be effected by our short residence in these town-

RETRENCHMENTS. "To state that most families might easily in this way [by making their wants few and simple] reduce the expenses of living by a third or a half, would seem most unreasonably extravagant; yet I doubt not that even this is a calculation that will be found far below the actual ex-

perience of millennial times." The above remark is taken from Professor cause it is the last of the kind that has fallen under my obsorvation. It is made with reference to intemperance in diet; and so far as that is concerned, no temperate man would differ from the writer as to the expediency of sclopting such a system of retrenchments as would be most conducive to health. But the inference which he has drawn, and which he would wish others to draw from the remark is, that by retrenching superfluities, the cause of benevolence would be promoted.

benevolent objects, a rigid system of economy in a community is absolutely necessary. Hence it is, that agents of benvolent institutions, min-

it is, that agents of benvolent institutions, ministers, and missionaries from foreign lands are constantly urging the importance of retrenching superfluous expenditures, as the efficient means of securing liberal contributions. The argument is a specious one, but whoever will examine it thoroughly and carry out the principle advanced, cannot but perceive its fallacy.

There are times in the mercantile world, of a general depression of but perceives the causes of

There are times in the mercantile world, of a general depression of business, the causes of which are various and not always easily ascertained. But whatever may be the proximate cause of a depression in trade, its continuance is owing to a system of curtailments and economy which every prudent man sees fit immediately to adopt. He finds his business suddenly falling away, and consequently his profits, and perhaps is going behindhand; he knows no other course to pursue, and can pursue no other safe course, than to hold on to what he has, and be strictly economical in his expenses till things shall take a more favorable turn. But what is the effect of such a state of things on his charities? Those who have had occasion to make application to individuals for henevolent purposes under such circumstances can easily answer. Now let this principle of retrenchment be adopted and persevered in hy a whole community, and where would it lead? By all who have investigated the subject, it is admitted that the movement in civilization and refinement would be retrograde.

To view this subject in its true light, we have ooks, and a greater va- a general depression of business, the causes of

civilization and refinement would be retrograde.

To view this subject in its true light, we have only to look at facts. In 1829 there was an uncommon depression in business; it seemed to be necessary for every one to make his wants 'fow and simple,' and adopt and carry out the retrenching principle to its greatest extent. And how were those institutions which are dependent for support on charity affected by it? Immediately they began to experience a diminution of income; and had the times continued as they were two or three years longer, their means tion of income; and had the times continued as they were two or three years longer, their means of support would, in all probability, have been nearly or quite cut off. In 1830 business began to revive, and just in proportion to the increase of business was the increase of contributions for charitable and religious purposes. The two succeeding years were years of great prosperity, and never was there a time when money for benevolent objects was obtained with greater facility. The precent items.

the Cross that hears him upward it house?

The present that a crosses him the conversion of the missionary enters at the conversion of the world, who have the privilege of contributance and prayers, instead of and lives, to its advancement.

The present the conversion of the world, who have the privilege of contribution of the world, who have the privilege of contributions and prayers, instead of and lives, to its advancement.

Woston Recorder,

lutety necessary to our comfortable existence; and it will be the same in this country when its population shall have become as denso as in Europe and Asia.

The true principle of action, in applying for charities, it is believed, is to leave the subject of retrenchments and expenditures to take care of themselves, to let them flow on in their natural current, and be interfered with only when they are overflowing, or there is a tendency to overflow, their banks; but labor to establish in the mind of every one the duty of giving according flow, their banks; but labor to establish in the mind of every one the duty of giving according to his means; and that to have the means of giving, they must be "diligent in business," and apply all their powers in acquiring them. For whoever will contrive to increase his profits a hundred dollars annually will be the means of one of more persons making the same amount; for as a general thing, a man cannot make a hundred dollars for himself, without at the same time making a similar amount for his neighbors or those with whom he deals. On the other hand, if the principle of retrenchment is advocated and adopted, the community so doing will soon find all its sources of charity dried up. It is bedieved by all those who have thoroughly examined this subject, and especially by the missionaries and adopted, the community so doing will soon find all its sources of charity dried up. It is bedieved by all those who have thoroughly examined the subject, and especially by the missionaries and all charitable institutions of support, but would be acted upon generally, it would not only deprive the missionaries and all charitable institutions of support, but would be considered the construction of God's word throughout the churches in this country, should be acted upon generally, it would not only deprive the missionaries and all charitable institutions of support, but would be considered the supply of the chart of the living the missionaries and all charitable institutions of support, but

There are seats enough in the Meetinghouse this State to accommodate our whole population in this State to accommodate our whole population,—and in very many places a good deal of room to spare for strangers. These seats are provided at a great expense. We have about 250 townships. In many of them there are 3, 4, or 5 Meetinghouses each. The whole number of edifices in the State, devoted to the o, 4, or 5 Meetinghouses each. The whole number of edifices in the State, devoted to the purposes of religious worship, is probably not less than 500; and the average cost of each perhaps \$2,000—giving \$1,000,000 as the amount of investments, by the people of Vermont, in this kind of property. This is equal to 48 percent, on the Grand List of 1833; or to \$18,81 for every family, or \$3,56 for every man, woman, and child, in the State. The annual expense, including interest on original investment, repairs, furniture, &c. is not less than \$100,000, or nearly five per cent, on the Grand List. And yet, with these abundant accommodations, provided at such an expense—the opinion is given in the Report on the subject adopted by the deliberative Convention, that "at least one half of the families in this State are forming their notions of right and wrong and of morality, without the guiding light that comes directly from the cubic warship of God 10.

notions of right and wrong and of morality, without the guiding light that comes directly from the public worship of God."

But places of worship constitute only a small part of the provision made to put within the reach of our whole population the benefits to be derived from a duly-observed Sabbath. The day is so guarded by law, that whoever pleases can devate it, uninterrupted and undisturbed by the intrusion of others, to religious purposes. The hum of business ceases—the ordinary avocations of life, its worldly toils and cares, are all suspended—and as one looks about him or goes cations of life, its worldly toils and cares, are all suspended—and as one looks about him or goes up to the house of God, a mantle of repose and sacredness seems thrown over the broad face of nature and of society, for the very purpose of inviting thoughtfulness and inspiring devotion. The Bible, kept, at no inconsiderable expense in the aggregate, in every family, explains all this, and is a rearrect directory for any who may be disposed to use such privileges aright. There are stationed, at points not far distant from each other through the whole State, men, the business of whose lives it is to assist such as will permit themselves to be assisted, in the use the business of whose lives it is to assist such as will permit themselves to be assisted, in the use of these privileges. If there are not enough of these to supply every house of worship, there are yet, in the providence of God, the means of conducting public worship profitably wherever only a few may meet together. Near most even of the houses that are destitute of preaching, God has those who profess to love and obey the Gospel, united in a visible church and called to be the light of such places. Very rarely indeed, if ever, can it happen in any of our towns, except through the sin of some who call themselves Christians,—that the exercises of the sanctuary cannot be so conducted from Sabbath to Sabbath as to be a public blessing.

Here, then, Heaven and earth seem to conspire together, to secure to us, as a community, for religious purposes, one seventh part of our time, and to furnish the ways and means for employing that time to the best advantage. The reader perhaps employs it so, to a considerable extent. But to one half of our population these

ploying that time to the best advantage. The reader perhaps employs it so, to a considerable extent. But to one half of our population these privileges, as to any direct influence, are as if they were not. The provision made for securing to us, as a people, the blessings of the Salbath and of public worship, does not do one half the good that it ought. Through neglect or mismanagement in some quarter, these investments produce returns astonishingly below their value, and alarmingly inadequate to the wants of the community.

f the community. We may be told that these calculations about We may be told that these calculations about investments, &c., are too sordid. But the investments of which we speak, consist of something more than houses, and lands, and money. There is time, and talent, and knowledge, and character, and the Gospel of the grace of God, and the fruit of the Spirit. All that God has 'done for this vineyard' belongs to the account. And besides, no calculation must be spoken of as sordid, when the object of it is, the wise and faithful discharge of our "stewardship."

We submit these suggestions without further remark at present,—only adding our earnest request that each reader will devote some little time to serious thought on the subject in its relations to his own personal duty.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1834.

till commodities of all description begin freely to change hands.

But it may be asked, are we then to spend money at random, and buy every thing that comes within our reach? If not, by what rule are we to be governed in our expenditures? By our means, we would answer. Every man, before he has been settled in life many years, finds himself providentially circumstanced with more or less business; a greater or less income. In proportion therefore to his net income should be his expenses. For a man who has the interest of a hundred dollars to live on eight hundred dollars to live or attempt to live on two thousand. The one is the witholding of a benefit; the other the infliction of a positive evil.

But it may be asked, are we then to spend money with any our reach? If not, by what rule are we to be governed in our expension, level it receive and learn to reach the frish solve their language, that, design of the frish solve their language, that, design of the spend which more or less husiness; a greater or less income. In proportion therefore to his net income should be his expenses. For a man who has the interest of a hundred dollars to live or attempt to live on two thousand. The one is the witholding of a benefit; the other the infliction of a positive evil.

But it may be asked, are we then to spend himself providentially excensed the more well than the control of the providentially excensed the more well than the without the providentially in the late and felts of the trish Scriptures are incalculable. The Native Irish so love their language, that, design of the great providentially excensed to hear the positive of the wind himself providentially excensed the more well than the world to see the subject of a positive evil.

But it may be asked, are we then to spend the comesting that comes in the court of the providential and the providentially excensed the providential and the providentially excensed the providential and the providential providential providential providential providential providential provide

So anxious are ne Catholic peasantry for the So anxious are ine Catholic peasantry for the Scriptures, that the Northern Bishops have printed, in Belfut, some thousand copies of the Douay Bible, with votes: this edition has had, alreadly, very extensive circulation. The Roman Catholics who have purchased it, generally from curiosity, parchase or borrow the Authorised Version, to tompare with the other: the atmost certain consequence is, that, after comparison, (seeing so little difference in the text,) they received the Authorised Version as soon as the received the Authorised Version as soon as the Douay; and frequently have I heard them say, "We thank not the priests for the Scriptures note: we thank the protestants: for if they had not established their Bible Societies, and supplied us, we should have been left, as we have been for centuries, without any copy of the

HAPPY ILLUSTRATION.

I remember that on my return to France, in a vessel which hid been on a voyage to India, as soon as the saiors perfectly distinguished the land of their native country, they became in a great measure neapable of attending to the duties of the shis. Some looked at it wishfully, without the power of minding anything else; others dressed themselves in their best clothes,

PATRIOTISM A DUTY.

Solicitude for our country's weal is justified, (if not by the tears which Christ shed over Jerusalem,) by the moans and heavenly breathings of those who were embalmed with his spirit. Moses says, "Yet now, if thou wilt, forgive their sin; and if not, blot me, I pray thee, out of thy book which thou hast written." Though Nehemiah had attained an eligible situation in the court of Artaxerxes, and was lifted above all personal interest in the destinies of his country; when he heard that the land which gave him birth was in affliction, that the wall of Jerusalem was broken down, and the gates thereof burnt with fire, he sat down and wept. To say nothing of many touching passages in Isaiah, Jeremiah, Daniel, and other prophets, let us advert to the apostle Paul. His case is more striking, because the Holy Ghost had said, "Separate me Barnabas and Saul, for the work whereunto I have called them." As he had been deputed to laber among the heathen, the world, rather than a section of it, seemed to be his country. And yet, to say the least, how forcibly does he express his love of country and kindred, when he says, "I could wish that myself were secursed from Christ, for my brethren, my kinsmen according to the flesh." Whose sympathies have not mingled with those of the inspired pennan, when he depicts the captives sitting beside the rivers of Babylos, with their

harps hanging on the willows, and puts into harps hanging on the willows, and puts into their mouths the touching words of our text, "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. Let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, if I prefer not Jerusa-lem above my chief joy,"—Rev. T. A. Merrill.

A POOR PARISH.

It operates with some like a charm, that a man, who is stationed on one of the islands of the "celestial empire," is laboring for 800 millions. So he may be. And is not a man who is located, as a pastor or missionary, in Vermont or Missouri, if he does his duty, laboring for the world too, and for a still higher object,—to serve and glorify God? Is he not exerting an influence that may one day be felt in Greenland or the heart of Africa—from Kamtschuka to the southern Cape of the Western Continent? Yes; his influence bounds up from the earth, and throws a thrill of joy into celestial bosoms.

When we consider how God views things, the grandeur or nobleness of an object does not

the grandeur or nobleness of an object does not depend so much on our location,—on the multi-tudes that may be embraced in a given diameter around us; on our acting immediately for a telepha so much on our location,—on the mutitudes that may be embracedain a given diameter around us; on our acting immediately for a sparse or dense population, for great numbers of our fellow-mortals or few,—as on our deliberate aim to serve God. In some instances, God views him as the more devoted Christian, and as aiming at nobler objects, who toils unremittingly in an obscure parish, or as a domestic missionary in some of our mountain tracts, than he who excites the world's gaze, while he traverses the mighty ocean, and labors to promote the welfare of the most populous kingdoms. While I hold in high estimation the missionary character, I suppose it is not certain but that a man may possess as pure a mind and as warm a heart,—as much self-denial, as much devotedness to God, and as much desire to have the gospel preached to "every creature," who (contents the each of the contents the contents of the contents gospel preached to "every creature," who (con-tented to be unknown but by his flock, and to tented to be unknown but by his flock, and to live on a small salary, while he serves two parishes in a sparse population) climbs our cliffs and buffets our winter storms, to save men who are a part of the homan family,—as be who sits down amidst the millions of India. And it is not certain but that some, who appear to meet the admired self-denial of the latter condition with a happy frame, would absolutely shrink from the uncommended self-denial of the former.

CONGREGATIONALISM IN N. YORK.
On 21st May, 1834—says the Albany Telegraph—a number of ministers and delegates from local Associations convened in Clinton, for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming a General Association for this State.
Rev. Pindar Field, of Onondaga co. was appointed Moderator, and in the evening preached a sermon from 1 Thes. v. 19.

After full deliberation, it was an approached.

After full deliberation, it was unanimously resolved that it was expedient to form a State Association, to be called the General Association of Congregational Ministers and Churches in the State of New York.

A Constitution articles of Faith, and prisciples of Discipline, were agreed upon and subscribed by a great body of the ministers and delegates, when the Moderator declared the Association duly constituted, and the Convention was dissolved.

was dissolved.
On the 22d, the General Association met and elected Rev. John Foote Moderator, Rev. Messrs. Maltbie and Monroe, Scribes, and Pindar Field, Stated Clerk.
It was resolved that the next stated

The following pastoral letter was adopted:
The General Association of the State of New
York, to the Congregational Churches throughout the State, send GREETING.
DEARLY BELOVED,—The time has at length
arrived, when in the course of Divine Providence, the necessity for the creation of an ecclesiastical body, which shall concentrate the
energies, and direct and give efficiency to the
operations of Congregational churches in this
state, seems to have forced itself upon the minds
of multitudes who are solicitous for the prosperty of Zion. In comminance with the request of

without the power of minding anything elso; others dressed themselves in their best clothes, as if they were going that moment to disembark, some talked to hemselves and others wept.

As we approached, the disorder of their minds increased. As they had been absent several years, there was no end to their admiration of the hills, the foliags of the trees, and even the rocks which skirted the shore, covered with weeds and mosses. The clurch spires of the villages where they were born, which they distinguished at a distance up the country, and which they named one after another, filled them with transports of delight.

But when the vessel entered the port, and when they sawon the quays, their fathers, their mothers, their wives, their children and their friends, stretcling out their arms with tears of joy, and calling them by their names, it was no longer possible to retain a man on board: they all sprung on shore, and it became necessary, according to the custom of the port, to employ another set of mariners to bring the vessel to her mooring.

What then would be the search was as in the character of mentions the port, to employ another set of mariners to bring the vessel to her mooring.

State, seems to have forced itself upon the minds of untilitudes who are solicitous for the prospersity of Zion. In compliance with the request of a Circular from the Oneida Association.

After due deliberation and prayer for the division was held at Circular from the Oneida Co., for the purpose of considering the expediency of forming a State Association.

After due deliberation and prayer for the division was held at Circular from the Oneida Co., for the purpose of considering the expediency of forming a State Association.

After due deliberation and prayer for the division was held at Circular from the Oneida Association.

After due deliberation and prayer for the division and prayer for the deliberation and prayer for the delibera another set of mariners to bring the vessel to her mooring.

What then would be the case, were we indujed with a sensible display of that heavenly country, inhabited by those who are dearest to us, and who are worthy of our most sublime affections? The laborious and vain cares of this life would from that moment come to an end. Its duties would be forsaken, and all our powers and feelings would be lost in perpetual rapture. It is wisdom therefore that a veil is spread over the glories of futurity. Let us enjoy the hope that the happy land awaits us, and patience what belongs to our present condition.—St. Pierre.

Solicitude for our country's weal is justified, (if not by the tears which Christ shed over Jerusalem,) by the moans and heavenly breathing of those who were embalmed with his spirit. Moses says, "Yet now, if thou wilt, forgive their sin; and if not, blot me, I pray thee, out of thy book which thou hast written." Though Nebook written." Though Nebook which thou hast written." Though Nebook written.

can be done conveniently, to be connected with the "General Association of the State of New

York."
Wishing you grace, mercy, and peace, we subscribe ourselves your brethren in the Lord.

JOHN FOOTE, Moderator.

EBNER D. MALTBIE, Scribes.

Ames H. Munne, S. Among the resolutions adopted by the Association, was the following:—

Resolved, That this Association regard the Shorter Catechism of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, as containing essentially the system of doctrines revealed in the world of God.

We cany the Canatistian and estates of Tables.

That God has a visible church in the world, and ever will have until the end of time, is genand ever will have until the end of time, is gen-erally acknowledged by those who call them-selves Christians; and that its interests are to be promoted by human instrumentality is equal-ly clear. Union in religion is strength. Since different

JOSEPH TRACY, EDITOR.

views are entertained with regard to doctrine and practice, and different denominations exist, it is believed a distinct organization of these dif-ferent denominations is adapted to promote the best welfare of Zion. The Congregational min-isters and Congregational churches in the State of New York have long felt the want of a bond of union for the advancement of the grave of con-

As they believe the Congregational form of thurch government is the scriptural for leem it important that it should be mai Entertaining these views, and having

church government is the scriptural form, they deem it important that it should be maintained. Entertaining these views, and having met in Convention for the express purpose of considering this subject, therefore, \*\*Hesolved\*\*. That it is expedient to form an exclusivastical body, composed of Congregational ministers and Congregational churches, to be governed by the following constitution.

Article I. In their associate capacity, this body shall be called the General Association of the State of New York.

Art. II. This Association shall be composed of Congregational ministers and Congregational churches. Each church connected with the body shall be entitled to send one and only one delegate to be chosen annually.

Art. III. Any smaller Association or Consociation may be received as a constituent part of this body, entitled to representation, if, after examination, their articles of faith be approved; and every church connected with such Association shall have the privilege of representation.

Art. IV. Each Association connected with this body, shall be entitled to send two delegates.

Art. V. When ministers or churches associations.

gates.

Art. V. When ministers or churches propose to join this Association, it shall satisfy itself with regard to their religious sentiments, and the plan upon which the churches are formed, and admit, or refuse to admit, as they shall appear to harmonize with, or to be opposed to, what this body deem the essential doctrines and rules of the gospel.

his body deem in the street in the care of the gospel.

Art. VI. Every licentiate, under the care of Associations connected with this body, shall be entitled to a seat in the same, and to take part in its deliberations, but not entitled to vote.

Art. VII. No minister, or church, connected with an ecclesiastical body of any other religious denomination, can be considered a constituent

lenomination, can be considered a constitu nember of this Association at the same time Art. VIII. In case of differences between n sters and the churches connected with the dif-ferent associations attached to this body, they shall have a right of appeal, (or reference,) from them to this association, for a final decision of the case.

her to the case.

Art. IX. This association shall meet annually on the first Wednesday in September, at a place which the body shall designate by their vote at

which the body shad to appointed at each a preceding meeting.

Art. X. A minister shall be appointed at each meeting to preach at the following, and a substitute, or substitutes, appointed to preach in

case of his failure.

Art. XI. The ministers and churches con-Art. XI. The ministers and churches con-nected with this, body, not connected with the different associations attached to the same, do consent and agree to hold themselves amenable to this association, with regard to both senti-ment and practice; and they will submit them-selves to an examination, when in regard to either, there is just cause for suspicion that they are blume-worthy.

either, there is just cause for suspicion that they are blame-worthy.

Art. XII. This association chall patronize Foreign and Home Missions, and the Chassion Education; and shall annually elect three distinct boards to manage the concerns of these separate charities. They shall consist of twelve members, five ministers and seven laymen each; any five of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business. Their anniversaries to be celebrated during the meeting of the association.

Art. XIII. This Constitution may be amended

Art. XIII. This Constitution may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of its members present at any regular meeting.

1st. There shall be an opportunity at each meeting for the records of the churches to be presented, in order to be examined by committees, who shall report to association, so that any advice or instruction which is necessary respecting them, may be given.

ing them, may be given.

2d. Each Association, or Consociation, connected with this body, shall be required to make nected with this body, shall be required to make an annual report as to its condition, the number of churches in connexion, &c., and each church, at the discretion of this body, shall be called upon to give a particular report of the number of members in communion, the additions, dismissions, deaths, and excommunications, and the number of baptisms.

3. An account of the state of religion within our bonds, shall be given at each meeting, and a narrative drawn 25, and entered upon record.

4th. All questions shall be decided by the CONFESSION OF FAITH.

Article I. There is one only living and true God, infinite, eternal, and unchangeable in his being, wisdom, power, holiness, justice, goodness, and truth; subsisting in three persons, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, the same in essence, we are the power dispute perfection.

Father, Son, and Holy Gross, the same in sence, and equal in every divine perfection.

Art. II. The Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments were given by inspiration of God, & are the only perfect rule of faith and practice.

Art. III. God hath fore-ordained and work-with all things according to his eternal purpose,

Art. III. God hath fore-ordained and works
th all things according to his cternal purpose,
and the counsel of his own witt.

Art. IV. God executes his purposes in the
work of Creation and Providence, in such a way
as to secure his own glory and the highest good
of the moral system, and yet in perfect consistency with the free moral agency of his intelligent creatures.

Art V. Our first parents were created holy,

Art. V. Our first parents were created holy, wild by voluntary transgression became sinners, justly exposed to eternal punishment.

Art. VI. In consequence of the transgression of our first parents, all their posterity became sinners, and are, in their natural and, unregenerated state, totally sinful, and by the law of God condemned to eternal death.

Art. VII. The Lord Jesus Christ, who is both God and man in one person, has, by his suffer-

God and man in one person, has, by his suffer-ings and death, made a complete atonement for all mankind, and thereby laid a foundation for the offer of a free and full pardon, which is made

the offer of a free and full pardon, which is made indiscriminately to all, on the condition of repentance for sin, and faith in Christ.

Art. VIII. Mankind, in their natural state, universally reject the offers of salvation, performing nothing acceptable to God until renewed by the special influences of the Holy Spirit, and therefore, in order to salvation, must be born again.

agair.

Art. IX. God has, in the covenant of Redemption, given to Christ a part of mankind, who were from all eternity predestinated to he holy, and to be heirs of eternal glory; and by the agency of the Holy Spirit renews them, after his own moral image, and causes them to persevere in holy obedience to the end.

Art. X. The Lord Jesus Christ arose from the dead on the third day, and ever liveth to make intercession for his people, governing all things for their good; and by virtue of his atonement, as the only meritorious cause, procures their justification, adoption, and final salvation.

Art. XI. A church is a congregation of Christians, professing faith in Christ, and obedience to him, and joined in covenant for ordinary communion in the ordinances of the Gospel; invested with power to choose its own officers, to admit members, and to exercise government and discipline according to the rules of the gospel.

Art. XII. Christ has appointed two sacraments to be observed in the church—Baptism and the Lord's Supper; the latter to be administered to professed believers in Christ who give credible evidence of piety, the former to them and their children.

Art. XIII. The first day of the week is the Art. XIII. The first day of the week is the Christian Sabbath, and is to be sanctified by an loly resting all the day, even from such worldly imployments as are lawful on other days, and pending the whole time in the public and pri-late exercises of God's worship, except so much

vate exercises of God's worship, except so much as is to be taken up in necessary works of mercy.

Art. XIV. The souls of believers are, at their death, made perfectly holy, and immediately taken to glory. At the end of the world there will be a resurrection of the dead, and a final judgment of all mankind, when the saints shall be publicly acquitted by Christ the Judge, and admitted to endless life and glory; and those who have continued in their sins shall be doomed to endless punishment.

GERMANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

GERMANS IN THE UNITED STATES. Under this head, we made some remarks in the last number of the Missionary, (page 47.) Since that time, we are happy to state, we have appointed two missionaries, well recommended for piety and talents, to labor among the Germans, viz: the Rev. Mr. Birkey, in Berks co., Pennsylvania, and the Rev. Mr. Raschig, in Cincinnati, Ohio. The former is of German descent, and the latter a native of Saxony, but educated in this country. Both speak the German language.

The appointment of Mr. Raschig to Cincin-The appointment of Mr. Raschig to Cincinnati has been made under circumstances of peculiar interest and promise. Our attention has been directed to this mission by the Rev. B. C. Wolff, pastor of the German Reformed Church, in Easton, Pa., and a valuable portion of the aid which may be necessary in his support, is pledged by a Young Men's Missionary Society recently formed in that place. The following is extracted from the application to the American Home Missionary Society:

"The managers of the Young Men's Missionary Society, of Easton, Pa., represent, that there is, at this time, in the city of Cincinnati, a large number of German emigrants, who have settled and established themselves in the various occupations and employments of life, but are

Wolff, pastor of the German Reformed Church, in Easton, Pa., and a valuable portion of the aid which may be necessary in his support, is pledged by a Young Men's Missionary Society recently formed in that place. The following is extracted from the application to the American Home Missionary Society:

"The managers of the Young Men's Missionary Society, or Easton, Pa., represent, that there is, at this time, in the city of Cincinnati, a large number of German emigrants, who have settled and established themselves in the various occupations and employments of life, but are without an opportunity of hearing the Gospel, or of attending upon the other ordinances of divine worship in their own language.

"In the heart of our happy country, abounding as it does in religious privileges to those who speak the prevailing language, are our German brethren; but there is none to break to them the bread of life. In a land flowing with milk and honey they are ready to perish. Within sight of our beautiful temples they are living without God and without hope in the world. They are there with no other means of grace than their Bibles, and such precaeing as they may receive from the occasional visit of some irresponsible ecclesiastical adventurer; and out a missionary to Cincinnati, in the hope that he will be able to establish a church among them, and to settle himself as their pastor.

"The services of a young minister, well qualified for this important undertaking, by his learning, talents, zeal, and piety, they are able to procure. He is willing to engage in it immediately, but the seciety, which is just in its infance, are quable for guaranty to him an elegance of the continuation of the processing the processor of a progress of a grace of the catholics, by whom they are able to procure. He is willing to engage in it immediately, but the seciety is the processor of the processor of a progression of the processor of the processor of a processor of the proces

to procure. He is willing to engage in it immediately, but the society, which is just in its infancy, are unable to guaranty to him an adequate

support.

Having been informed by their pastor, the Rev. B. C. Wolff, that your Society would siduent, they venture, respectfully, to solicit it. We extract the following from the copy of a letter forwarded us by Mr. Wolff, from a highly stelling the second of the sec elligent gentleman in Cincinnati, relating to importance of the above mission.

I should think that such a man as you de-"I should think that such a man as you a scribe might be highly useful here, and, althous much success might not be realized immediate the foundation would be laid, upon which the foundation would be laid, upon which calculds appearatructure might be hereafter but

the foundation would be laid, upon which a valuable superstructure might be hereafter built, that would prove a blessing to the emigrating Germans for many years to come, and save them from the blighting influence of papacy.

"N. B. The Catholics are now putting up, expressly for the Germans, a house 65 by 126 feet, the largest building for worship in the West."

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. B. C. Wolff, of Easton, Pa., to the Rev. Thomas De Witt.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. B. C. Wolff, of Easton, Pa., to the Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D. of this city.
You, my dear sir, are acquainted with the condition of the German emigrants in the West. You know that thousands are flocking to this country annually. They come from the new provinces of Bavaria, where the 'Protestant inhabitumts are not satisfied with the regulations of a Catholic king. They come from the dominions of the king of Prussia, where the people have but little to complain of, either as it respects their civil or religious privileges; but a spirit of emigration has got among them there, and the visionary project of forming a state in spirit of emigration has got among them there, and the visionary project of forming a state in our confederacy, in which the German language shall prevail, leads men of wealth and intelli-

New Orleans.—The Rev. Joel Parker who has been lately settled over a charch in New Orleans, gave an interesting account of the state of things in that city, in the Lecture Room of the Centre Church last Tuesday evening. New Orleans contains about 60,000 inhabitants, of these, 40,000 are Roman Catholics, and the remaining 20,000, Protestants. Of the Catholics, he says, that the men are, almost without an exception, atheists. They regard religion as intended only for women and servants, and do not give themselves any trouble on the subject. The Protestants can hardly be said to be in a much better state. The Baptists, Methodists and Episcopalians have congregations there, but their religious instruction is very irregular, and the congregations themselves very feeble. Mr. i Parker has a church of about seventy-five members, with a respectable and increasing congre-Parker has a church of about seventy-five members, with a respectable and increasing congregation. They are about erecting a large and handsome church. A very few thousand dolars are only wanting to complete the necessary sum for its crection, and a part of Mr. P.'s object in visiting the North, was to ask the assistance of Northern Christians. Much has been said of the moral condition of New Orleans, and from the character of those from whom the information came, we may justly conclude that the are has not been overdrawn. A single fact

will give us some idea of the manner in which the will give us some idea of the manner in which the Sablath is observed there: military reviews are held on every Sunday when the weather will permit, and the people seem to have no suspicion that there is any thing improper, or sinful in it. We have no time to notice that part of Mr. Parker's statement in which he speaks of the importance of establishing a permanent religious influence at New Orleans, nor is it necessary, since any one who looks at the situation and prospects of that city, might ask with the Rev. John Angel James of Birmingham, 'What do American Christians mean, in doing nothing for New Orleans?'

James of Birmingham, 'What do American Christians mean, in doing nothing for New Orleans?'

We were particularly pleased with the few remark made on the "all-absorbing subject, slavery." If we have been correctly informed, Mr. Parker went to the South, an Abolitionist, but from what he said on Tuesday evening, it was evident that his opinion had changed. At least, if Colonization and Abolition are so opposed to each other, that friendship to one cause supposes hostility to the other, his feelings may be learned from his declaring himself, as he did, the firm friend of African Colonization. Mr. P. said he had been disappointed in his expectations of assistance from some of the Anti-Slavery gentlemen. They could spare nothing for the erection of an Evangelical church in the midst of a slave population, and the reason was, that 20,000 dollars were necessary to conduct the operations of their own society, for the year.

They think perhaps, as one of their number has said, They 'must husband their strength'—They 'have no energies to waste in the chase of phandoms.' Is not this modern crusade, a war against slaveholders, instead of slavery?

[Ct. Obs.

war against slaveholders, instead of slavery?

### Revivals.

BLOOM, SENECA Co. O .- Rev. Enoch Condated July 9, 1834;

dated July 9, 1834;
I attended a protracted meeting in Bloom, Seneca Co., which commenced on the 22d of May, and continued six days: Brothers Basem and McCutchan assisted. The matter and

of it."

The work increased in interest even to the The work increased in interest even to the last; and the meeting would have been continued but for the meeting in Scipio, which had been previously appointed. The number of those who expressed hope, was about fifty—a majority of them men, and many of them men of talent and influence. The most perfect order was observed throughout the meeting;—No groaning; no amens, except in their proper place. Members of the Daptist and Methodist churches were present, and appeared to enter into the work with all their hearts.

It was truly a refreshing from the presence of the Lord. I have never attended a meeting which in all respects was so desirable.

Scipio, Onio.-The same letter says;-The Scirio, Ohio.—The same letter says;—The meeting in Scipio, an adjoining town, commenced on Thursday the 29th, attended by Br. X. Betts, and Br. Ransom of Columbus Presbytery. The number of converts I do not know; perhaps ten: some of them had long been hardened in sin, and decided opposers to the religion of Jesus. I saw Br. McCutchan a few days since. He says the converts appear well—appear to be growing in grace and the knowledge of Christ; that there is through that region an increasing seriousness and exists to be the Caretain here is through that region an increasing sness and anxiety to hear the Gospel.

Onto.-The field of my labor lies between Onto.—The field of my labor lies between Zanesville and Columbus, east and west, and Newark and Lancaster, north and south. Here is a region of country of more than a thousand square miles, rich in soil, thickly inhalited, (every acre taken up.) near the centre of Ohio, without a Preslyterian church until March last, when one was organized at Hebron, with eleven nembers. In the six months that I have been here. I

when one was organized at Hebron, with elevan controlled controlled to make them. These cases, then, was pent the greater part of my time on the meant time, at the greater part of my time on the meant time, at the greater part of my time on the meant time, at the greater part of my time on the meant time, at the greater part of my time on the meant time, at the greater part of my time on the meant time, at the greater part of my time on the greater part of my time. The greater part of my time on the greater part of my time on the greater part of my time. The great poor and mostly Catholics, to better their world, by condition; and when they come among us, as it respects spiritual things, they are poor and miserable, troubled and blind, &c.

"Many land now at N. Orleans, and pass up the Mississippi to Arkanass. I was told, recently, by a gentleman whose opportunities of information are good, that, it is supposed, there are 14,000 Germans in that territory.

"Now these people's spiritual necessities must be provided for. The Catholics are now far ahead of us. They have already possession of the field. Whilst we sumbered and slept they entered, and whilst we are but rubbing out green, they are among them and decing. I do hope and trust that your church and ours will feel it a duty, for which they must give account; regge in this work. No others can engage in it with the hope of success. We must do it. Head Miss.

New Orleans, contains about 60,000 inhabitants, of the Catholics and the contains about 60,000 inhabitants, of the Catholics and do not subset of things in that city, in the Lecture Room of the Genter Church leaf treeds and do not worse and interesting account of the state of things in that city, in the Lecture Room of the Genter Church leaf treeds and the contains about 60,000 inhabitants, of the Catholics and the recent will alway the subject, both in reference of the centre Church leaf treeds and the remaining 20,000, Protestants. Of the Catholics and English and the contains a proposal time of the cen

GALENA, ILL.-Two days after my arrival,

preacher of the latter denomination.-Her

CANTON AND SPRINGFILLD, ILL.—A revival was the result of the protracted meeting at Canton. Twelve souls were hopefully converted. A glorious revival has been in progress, in Springfield, for some weeks past. The converts were estimated at twenty, the last account, and the work still going forward. Some of the principal men of the place are subjects of the work with

LAWRENCEVILLE, TIOGA Co. PA .-- We have

Lawrenceville, Tigga Co. Pa.—We have been permitted to witness the conversion of sinners: We beld, during the last winter, a special weekly meeting, to gray for a revival, which, together with several meetings of the church, for the purpose of resenting Christian duty, were productive of adeeper religious interest than usual.

Early in April, having nvited the Rev. J. Barton, of Painted Post, tossist us, and having made an appointment foronly one evening, we commenced preaching, designing to be governed entirely, in continuing the meeting, by the indications of Divine Fovidence. At first, the attendance of the impairent was limited, and, although some minds vere solemn, no deep impressions were known toexist. But after a few days, the church awake, and humbled themselves, and renewed tair covenant with pselves, and renewed their covenant wit the Lord, and more than ear I saw them before, began to exercise real fath in God. They
now came from their closed to the sanctuary,
having very little concern mout appearances;
and their business in the house of God was not
to be gratified in the hearing of the Word, but
to pray and travail in birts for souls. The
mesting was continued for more than two weeks;
the preaching to sinusers being done principally
in the evening, the mornings and alternoons
being spent either in prayer, preaching, visiting,
or meetings for conversation. About twenty
were hopefully converted, most of them heads
of families, and a number of them males. The
attention of the church seesed to be directed,
during the whole time, to these, and especially
the latter, and God gave them their request.
We have received seventeus persons into the the Lord, and more than ear I saw them be We have received seventeen persons into the church on profession of their faith, six of the males, and twelve heads of amilies.—ib.

# BOSTON RECORDER. Friday, August8, 1834.

PUBLIC WORSHIP.

By public worship, we do tot mean attendance upon the meetings of my one religious sect. We doubt not, there are heretical sects, whose doctrines, if received with ever so entire a faith, do not make men wie unto salvation: but that is not our present subject. We would now consider the human beings who dwell in our land, as divided into two classes,-those who habitually assemble for the professed pur pose of worshipping God, and those who has bitually neglect it. The latter, we shall suppose to be, one half of our whole population The readers has no right to call this estimate too large, till be has, by diligent inquiry, ascer tained how large it should to. We next ask, how large a proportion of those who habitually attend public worship, are professors of religion ! church with which they mer for worship considers necessary in order b constitute them quainted, and so far as we can obtain the opinthe subject, the answer is, mere than half; and which we mean, the translation will with young, who become converts before they die. We invite ministers and othersto look at this question. Let them, for several successive the number present, who believe themselves and are believed by their fellos-worshippers, We hardly know of a German scientific work over the funerals which they have attended, of England. Witness Matthiae's Greek Grammar many have died without what hey cor that the result will perfectly astonish them.

They will find that the ministry is vastly more who attend upon it, than has been supposed. It will show, in a new light, the importance of bringing men to be habitual attendants on publie worship.

We know that, in some churches, the God vorshipped is a creature of the worshipper's ncy, the converts are converted to error, and know of no man better qualified to do it well. the hopes of salvation are such as will disappoint those who entertain them. Yet, even in these cases, the ministry has produced the appropriate effect of such a ministry, and the worintended to make them. These cases, then, work.

should be taken. Why do so few, except the the Epistle to the Romans; and I was so much converted, attend public worship? Is it not struck with his method of exhibiting the doctrine in part, because the preaching drives others of justification, which for the first time presented

nication on this subject on our first page, not because we think it settles any question, but be-GALENA, I.L.—Two days after my arrival, brother Turner came, and a protracted meeting was commenced, which continued with but little interruption for ten days. The audience was large, attentive, and solemn. I never good is proposed, Christians, who "hope all treached to a more interesting people. The audience was principally composed of intelligent, enterprising young men. Seven persons were added to the church, five of them on prossion, and the Sprit of the Lord was spitter. ession; and the Spirit of the Lord was evident, at work among the impenitent. I was much leased with the harmony subsisting between he Presbyterian and the Methodist churches, and with the Cheirian.

and perhaps become opposers of the good plan, which they have supported without under ing its claims upon them. Such, according to their own account, is the history of many who now oppose the Colonization Society. In other cases, their assent to a good plan is yielded so easily that it makes no impression on their minds, and in a few days they forget the whole subject. Other kindred reasons will occur to the thinking reader, why every proposed plan

for doing good should be thoroughly examined. On the subject of retrenchment, little has been said except on one side. Perhaps "the lust of the eye, the lust of the flesh, and the pride of life," will guard the other side sufficiently practice; but we would rather that men should go right because they know what is right, than that they should be impelled along the path of right external action, by the antagonist forces of arguments which they imperfectly under stand, and lusts which they ought to subdue.

THOLUCK'S COMMENTARY ON THE EPIS-TLE TO THE ROMANS.

Some interest has been excited in this work among the theologians of our country, in conse quence of the large acknowledgements which Prof. Stuart makes respecting it in the preface to his own Commentary on the same Epistle; and also in consequence of its being understood that Prof. Marsh and Torrey of Burlington are engaged in translating the work with a view to pubication. Their motives for this important undertaking are said to be, a regard not only for the instructive exposition which the work con-tains of the Epistle itself; but also for the scientific form of theology which lies at the basis of it. They have hoped, by introducing a work of this kind into our language, that it might con tribute to show to some at least, how much more consonant with Scripture the kind of religious speculation there exhibited is, than our own.

We have understood, that the translation was completed from the third edition, and was ready for the press, more than a year since; but information of a proposed new and enlarged (fourth) edition induced them to defer the publication, until the latter should be received. By recent letters from Prof. Tholuck, written from a bed of sickness, we learn that if his life and health are spared, the new edition will probably be given to the public early in the following year. It is to be in a great measure re-written, and accompanied with doctrinal and exegetical excursus upon some of the fundamental topics of the Epistle.

In the mean time, we perceive that a version of Tholuck's work, or at least the first half of it, has appeared in England, as a part of the series of translations from German theological treatises, which have been published at intervals, under the title of" Biblical Cabinet." The second volume is promised soon. As to such of our readers, however, as may be disposed to posses that is, what part of them profess whatever the Tholuck in English, we have no hesitation in recommending them strongly to wait for the American edition. This will have the benefit Christians? So far as we are personally ac- of the latest and more mature labors of the author himself; and will beyond all question exhions of those who have earnestly attended to bit the author more in his own manner,-by large part of the unconverted have been the doubt be a much better one. Indeed, German authors have in general suffered great injustic under the hands of English translators; they have usually been tortured into such a shape, or abbaths, count their audiences and count also rather mis-shape, that no one can understand them as English, or recognize them as German to be in the way to heaven. Let them think of any kind, which has been well translated in nembers of their congregations, and say, how Tenneman's Manual of Philosophy; Hug's Insider a troduction to the New Testament, by Wait; scriptural hope of salvation. We dare predict, and last, though not least, Neander's History of the Church, by Rose, which, between the translator's ignorance of German, his obtuseness to efficient, in accomplishing its purposes on those the spirit of the work, and his attempt to force upon it the straight jacket of an ultra highchurchism, has, as we are glad to see, fallen to the ground,-the promised second volume having never yet been published. Of this work, too, we are happy to learn that Prof. Torrey has a new translation nearly completed; and we

We subjoin an interesting account, from the pen of Tholuck himself, of the manner in which he was led to undertake his Commentary, and of its subsequent bistory. His remarks afford ippers have become, what the worship was also the best explanation of the character of the

"It was in my twenty-fourth year," he says, "that I first became acquainted with Melanc. thon's Loci Theologici and his Commentary on itself to me so clearly, that I could not resist the youthful impulse to spread out what I had then learned in this school, before others to whom it had hitherto remained as much unknown as to myself. In the freshness of this enthusiasim, I threw myself upon the work, and completed the Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans. Philological researches were of course a minor object here, as well as afterwards in my Commen tary on John's Gospel. I could indeed have instituted many investigations of this kind; but I foundation, exegetically, of the doctrine of justification; and to this point therefore I chiefly And that, at the time, lirected my attention. this work actually did, in a certain measure atisfy the want of the day, is a fact for which he testimony and joyful assent of many distinuished men whom I could name, which followd the publication of the Commentary, is a suffiient pledge.

" In the interval that elapsed between the first influence on the shape of the work in the second respects to carry over too scrupulously their sys atic form of doctrine into the exegesis. I had in the mean time studied Schleiermacher's writings, and had appropriated out of them much to which we censure; but the number and respectings, and had appropriated out of them much to support the second edition, the mode of treat-tability of those who, as we think, are doing missings. We ing the doctrinal points was more free from the chief, renders it a duty to say something. form of the symbol or creed. In respect to exe- cannot be silent, while we see an organized atgesis, much was struck out, which had been tempt, by religious men, to break down what he Presbyterian and the Methodist churches, and with the Christian politeness and ready coperation of the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, the stationed support.

The subscription of the saturary and scriptural names of soin the various counties in the sin
in the various

They are puzzled by the first objector they meet, | part remained, in this edition also, a minor ob- | evil they are

" In respect to the third edition, which was published soon after my return from Rome, I and of course little opportunity to make changes or corrections."

It was of the first edition of the above Comentary, that De Wette said to a friend of ours in 1826," It is the best Commentary on Romans

### "MORAL REFORM."

The Executive Committee of the American Society for promoting the observance of the Seventh Commandment, have recommended McDowall's Journal to the patronage and support of the Christian public. They have also appointed a committee to examine and report on his accounts.

This last sentence needs explaining. Mr.

McDowal has been in the habit of receiving donations, intended to promote the cause of Moral Reform." Sometimes the donors have given specific directions concerning the application of their money; but more generally have ent it with no directions, or with such as are very indefinite, or submitted the manner of its disposal to his discretion. At length, reports got into extensive circulation, that these donaions were misapplied; such reports, that Mr. McDowell thought he must disprove them, or be deposed from the ministry. When in New- the ordinances of the gospel; York, we heard the accusations and proofs in support of them at full length, but did not boar perience, the meaning and tro his reply. We can only say, therefore, that we naw no evidence of fraud, or of intentional misapplication on his part. The vote of the third Presbytery of New-York, after hearing his deence, may be seen in the Recorder of last week

That Presbytery, it seems from their resolutions just referred to, do not agree with the Committee of the " Seventh Commandment Society," in advising the "Christian public" to ought to do so. patronize McDowall's Journal. They even say, plainly enough, that, in their opinion, it I shall be satisfied, ought not to be published at all. They do not recommend that it be conducted more prudently; but rather intimate an opinion that a journal, devoted exclusively to that subject, and yet worthy of patronage, is an impossibility; and in this, we have no doubt they are correct. We believe that the above mentioned society is gui-ded by incorrect views of the subject, and that, unless its course is changed, more harm than good is to be expected from its labors. It has been assumed as a fact, that licenti-

ness is fearfully increasing among us. But is it it. The evil may now be as great, as any body represents it to be, or even much greater; but still the question remains, is it on the increase? How was it years ago? Was it greater or less than at present? Some one may know it to be now, than he knew it to be formerly; the preserving grace of God, but did he formerly know its actual extent so well as he now does? If it is actually increasing every truly pious Methodist, who he in some one place, is that place a fair specimen of the whole country? It may be that, in some to it, as an expression of his own instances, church records show that church members have sinned; but do those records show as to express them all in such a ou that such instances were less frequent,in proportion to the number of members, 30 or 50 or 100 years ago? We repeat it—we have seen frequent assertions, that this evil is increasing but we have seen no attempt to prove it. We do not even know that any inquiries have been made concerning it, except what we have made ourselves; and the result of our inquiries is, that wherever we have been able to obtain satisfactory information, it has certainly diminished within the last 25 or 30 years. Whether this be true or not of the country in general, we certainly are not authorized to take its increase for granted, without attempting to learn whether it be a fact .- In these remarks, we have admitted, for the sake of argument, that the evil is as great as has been represented; but that some publications have egregiously overstated it, apable of mathematical demonstration.

Now for the application. For many years,

what Mr. McDowall and his fellow call " false delicacy," and avow their determi-nation to banish from the world, has been increasing; society has become more "fastidious" on these matters; and language which was for merly used without a blush, has been frowned out of all decent company. This, we are told, will not do; for while we have been silent and done nothing, the evil has grown to its present magnitude. We must change our course. Let there be light." The evil :nust be expe sed to the view of the whole community; and for this purpose, we must have journals full of facts .- which must be circulated, and read, and talked about.

There are two sophisms in this reasoning. First, banishing a subject from society is not doing nothing. pressions of public sentiment that can be devised.

If Mr. McDowall should learn that his name is banished from all virtuous society, that none but the most abandoned dared to pronounce it. nor the abandoned even, till they had looked carefully around, to see whether any virtuous person were within hearing,-he would not call this banishment " nothing." He would not expect it to exert no influence. - The second sophism consists in the assumption, that the evil has perceived the great want of our day to be the grown, -which probably is not true, and certainly has not been proved. It would therefore be quite as proper to say, that under the present interdict, the evil has diminished to its present magnitude.

But even if it were proved that the evil has een increasing, we should still say that this false delicacy" has retarded its increase. We believe, with the Presbytery, that such " facts" as the aforesaid society are recommending for general circulation, are the very works, of which and second editions, some changes had taken the apostle says" it is a shame to speak." And place in my views and feelings; and this had an we believe, beyond a doubt, that they are conthe apostle says" it is a shame to speak." And versed upon most freely in those parts of the the The heartfelt enthusiasim which I earth and classes of society, where the Bible has herished for the Reformers, had led me in many the least influence, and where such deeds are most frequently done.

We are aware, how difficult it is to speak or this subject, without committing the very fault Mopted in the first edition on the authority of we esteem salutary and scriptural habits of so-

against the infer taught us, some will be are unfriendly to efforts for moral reform; and we requi from us, to hear us the demn us.

> CONFESSIONS OF " What does the Glory o

"The supreme glory and a fo God require him to produc knowledge, holiness, usefulne that can possibly exi The glory of God require and incline to

self, and in the prexist, not for its

Certainly not. Even so no church has a right to reand child to understand it, o Since giving the preceding

received the full MR. TRACY,-I have a e greatly pleased to. Congregation ARTICLES OF FAITH nexed;-if yes, I w the new work called "like to be charged with for those who wait for the r.

the world what the members of a ci may with propriety give full inforject. But if it be of candidates for admission, it s truths which are an essential ence, and nothing else. Let those as they are learned in Christie teaching of the Holy Spirit, and has been taught by the Spi For instance, instead of a metapl about the possibility of " falling from article be framed, expressing the which is all that the strictest Cale into an uncandid temper by contri other doctrines. It is not so necess tional form, that every truly Christian knowledge their authority.

Such are our thoughts. It any of me furnish us with better, we will glady on

CONGREGATIONALIST On our first page, will be found s ments, concerning Congregationa York, which we have not felt at 1 or abridge. We confess our at seeing a fundamental princip ionalism, the independence expressly given up in the eight constitution. We shall not, h with those who have done it; ciples secure to them the right

wn business in their own wa A writer in the Connection proposed the formation of a ge tional Union for the United Sta that such a Union might estab ions, which should render our ment more acceptable to Prewish for no such change; and w my Union whatever, which sh o establish any regulations at nent of the churches. The he church has established reg

exactly enough. Still, we are not sure that the general Union ought not to b lered. All proposals of the kind gade, have failed; but as our pr using themselves, and new or pringing up, there may be new omething of the kind should be

ur wise men think of it?

EW YORK STATE TEMPERA The Executive Commitate Temperance Societ to the parent institution to fresutes, by the blessing quent upon the efforts of tate, during the sixth yea Six hundred and ninety-have reported 1652 org lave reported 1652 owns have not sent

which have one or " ittee estimate th ganization, which added, ty associations amount to ation of the 10,000 school rapidly progressing: from sorts, the committee calcula these minute asse that the comm 2500 as the number mall, in the state of No ion of intemperance. To amounts to \$20,427—avera each. Estimating the town to report, at only one-half would give the present Tei in pledged members \$40,107. The actual increase during the towns reported, amount the increase in towns not to \$20,427-ave

bers for the past year, to
Fourteen hundred and
have been reported as it
sale of ardent spirits du

still continue to bring on taxes, beggary and death, by The subscription to the Ten

a view of the foregoing thank God, and take co e things to discourage, and it is their intention pared, to address thems renewed diligence and viction of duty to God hope that they may rec influence, and the pray whe continued countenant

continued countenant t which their efforts w behalf of the Executiv EDWARD C. DEL ny, July 28th, 1834. e should like to append document; but we can be would add to its force ent with requesting the ARYLAND COLONIZA

Friday afternoon, of ld South Church, at wh n a subscription in bel committee was appointed airing donations. A di ed by many of those proceed meeting might be hold of leave the city. According was duly notified, a ing was different in Be lock P. M. on Monday table in numbers e full and perfect expe society was given, tha

left the city, to meet ap or of the State. On the s ras distributed about the capitals, ONIZATION SOCIET PPRESSION AND VI

was printed in columns ons of the Liberator. er in that paper on Sat e an abstract of the law ating \$200,000 for colon morning we carried one public library in the state

d its statements with the
e year 1831, chapter 2
,000 for the purpose of col
d those statements to be
SE in every important par doubts this assertion de, may satisfy himself law is as Mr. R. J. Bree edly stated it.—The stated re not, probably, the fru wn invention. resemble the provisions duced into the Legislatu , and rejected by a large sili next gives an abstrac land, passed at the sam This abstract is very ance, maliciously so—and this also is absolutely fulse happened, we have no m

me to it. riptions to the funds of seived at the Bookstore of arvin, 114 Washington s amount has been receiv

ith a pamphlet. We ho

re careful in his states

J. Breeckenridge and his betten the scandalous disturbs evening upon the abolition intimated that those eng of that party!!! This is to the assertion in yester there were 'some hisses abolitionists!'--Mr. Tracy early in his new stations of these men to bring an abolitionist, known and resurgaged in the uproar. The malignant. We shall try ar next week. Liberator. ewords, "known and rese words, "known and rese SLANDER.

words, "knows and rece evidently inserted on pr ose were they made to prove ison challenge us to prove nist was engaged in the o e reason.

c asserted that there wer

exclamations from Aboli an prove. Mr. Garrison i ows, that we can prove not challenge us to the we cannot prove that hissed had ever been " rec herefore challenges us to y, we shall not undertake i sh us with means of deter us " recognized."

haps Mr. G. has anothe ps he means to disting he means to distingu uproar" at the door, a prove that any " recog ngaged in the latter. to prove it. It is a poi ver expressed any opin ory evidence. Garrison's two columns

Temple are about as fair uoted above. We will no e. He says, of the spee kenridge, "Contradict es, oppression and bl ing characteristics." thought of the other qua to those speeches, every cresent knows that there wa them. Blasphemy is a and words charging it upo guilty, are actionable in the y produce any ill effects or e. Garrison escapes prosect for this libel, it will be the e of the Messre. Brecken nough-quite enough-p

GOSPEL DISPARAGED .- O a Anti-Slavery Society o ed, That the emanc untry, is the first step w reat work which we may tual, moral, and religious i mmense colored population what part of the We should like to append some remarks t

ntent with requesting the reader to ponde

till it produces some effect upon him.

South Church, at which it was resolved

ittee was appointed to nid the agent

ting might be holden before the agents

nectable in numbers and appearance, and

full and perfect exposition of the plan society was given, than at any former pe-

left the city, to meet appointments in the

rof the State. On the same day, a hand-

as distributed about the city, headed, in

HE SCHEME OF THE MARYLAND

ONIZATION SOCIETY, A SCHEME

was printed in columns exactly as wide as columns of the Liberator, and may, perhaps, in that paper on Saturday. It professes

an abstract of the law of Maryland, apting \$200,000 for colonization. On Wed-

LSF. in every important particular. Any one

and rejected by a large majority. The inext gives an abstract of another law of

and, passed at the same session, (chap.

This abstract is very defective,—in ap-

ee, maliciously so-and, on one point at

a, this also is absolutely fulse. How this false-

ore careful in his statements, and will affix

Subscriptions to the funds of the society will

Marvin, 114 Washington street. A consid-He amount has been received already.

SLANDER.

ceived at the Bookstore of Messrs. Perkins

words, "known and recognized as such."

on challenge us to prove that a single ab-

adamations from Abolitionists." This

rove. Mr. Garrison is afraid, or per-

nes, that we can prove it, and therefore

ssed had ever been " recognized as such,"

therefore challenges us to the proof of that.

he Temple are about as fair as the little ar-

is with means of det

ently inserted on purpose. For what se were they inserted? Why did not Mr.

forning we carried one of these handbills

PPRESSION AND VILLAINY!

ment; but we can think of nothing would add to its force. We must eve

In view of the foregoing results, the committee thank God, and take courage. They have tee things to discourage, but more to encourage, and it is their intention, should their lives not; and it is their intention, should their lives not; and it is their intention, should their lives he spared, to address themselves to their labors he spared, to address themselves to their labors, he spared, to God and man, and with convenient they may receive the assistance, he hope that they may receive the assistance, he hope that they may receive the assistance, he did continued countenance of God Almighty, without which their efforts would be powerless. In behalf of the Executive Committee.

EDWARD C. DELAYAN, Chairman.

Albary, July 2346, 1834.

MARYLAND COLONIZATION SOCIETY. Friday afternoon, of last week, a meet-as holden, by invitation, at the vestry of n a subscription in behalf of this society, ticing donations. A desire was also ex-If leave the city. Accordingly, a public ng was duly notified, and was holden at Methodist Church in Bromfield street, at k P. M. on Monday. The audience

onfession of faith is, is ombers of a church is

Let those truths is a Spirit, and every a al happened, we have no means of guessing. the handbill concludes by threatening the pub-

GATIONALISM. nfess our disa the eighth article r own way.

lations at all for

ht not to be serious ds of the kind, heat kind should be done.

ATE TEMPERANCE SOIL
COmmittee of the Next
CO Society respectfully so
itution the following so itution the following selessing of Providence of florts of the Society is sixth year of its operation of the Society is minety-eight towns and 652 organized societies; set in their reports for more societies; is the them each to consider the selection of the selection of more societies; is the them each to consider the selection of the selectio

ing characteristics." Now, whatever be thought of the other qualities here attriose speeches, every candid man who esent knows that there was no " blasphehem. Blasphemy is an indictable ofand words charging it upon any man who uity, are actionable in themselves, whethluce any ill effects or not. If, there-Mr. Garrison escapes prosecution and con-ou for this libel, it will be through the forance of the Messrs. Breckenridge. ough-quite enough-perhaps too much a subject like this. GOSPEL DISPARAGED .- On the fourth of

Samustarery Society of Hudson, Onio, sed, That the emancipation of the slaves sountry, is the first slep we must take in it work which we have to do for the ind, moral, and religious improvement of mense colored population. to the Temperance Rentice in the state and ole Union, over 200,00

disciples of Christ commanded or advised to abstain from preaching the gospel to any part of the human race, in any age or country, till something else has been done? Is it not plain that Mr. Wright, Corresponding Secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, whose name is appended to this resolution, entertains un-scriptural views of his duty as a minister of the

THE CHRISTIAN REGISTER is informed, that our indentity, as Editor of the Recorder, does not extend back beyond the first day of this month. We acknowledge no responsibility for any thing which appeared in its columns previous to that date.—We do not mean, by this, to express any opinion of the article to which he calls our attention. We have never read that article. If, however, it is more severe than the Review of Hengstenberg deserves, its author must have uncommon power of severity.

COLERIDGE'S BIOGRAPHIA LITERARIA.-Somebody has sent us a sheet of this work, from the ap-pearance of which we guess that it is now in a course of publication in a handsome octavo volume, but cannot guess where or by whom. An edition was published in New York, about the year 1819, but it has long been out of print. We shall certainly secure a copy whenever it appears in the market; and many others will do the same.

"KEY OF DAVID."-The commentary on the Psalms of David, by Prof. Bush, of New York University, is in the press.

To CORRESPONDENTS .- Several comm were received, too late for this paper--- One, stating important facts, ia in every sense anonymous, as eve

### Foreign.

Latest dates from London, July 1st.

Latest dates from London, July 1st.

ENGLAND.—It will be seen from our Parliamentary record, that the Bill for the admission of Dissenters to the Universities obtained, on the second reading, the support of 321 members of the House of Commons, the whole number present being 468; that is, a majority of 147, in a remarkably full house, and comprising more than half the total number of the representative body.—Patriot.

proble library in the State House, and complishing we carried one of these handbills public library in the State House, and complish statements with the act of Maryland, a year 1831, chapter 231, appropriating 400 for the purpose of colonization, and we done those statements to be ABSOLUTELY SE in every important particular. Any one doubts this assertion and will take the k, may satisfy himself as we have done, aw is as Mr. R. J. Brockenridge has really stated it.—The statements of the handle not, probably, the fruits of the publishmen invention. We are informed that they resemble the provisions of a bill which was suced into the Legislature of Maryland in and rejected by a large majority. The

subscribed in sums at or above 501.

France.—The result of the French elections is ascertained to be highly favorable to the ministry. M. Lafitte was defeated in the arrondisement in Paris, which he had long represented. He is however elected in three other places. Arage and Dupont de l'Eure are also chosen. Of the conspicuous opposition members, Salverte, Taillandier, Bachelu, Cercellus and Thiard, have lost their elections. The partisans of legitimacy have no longer any hope. M. deChateaubriand, who was an unsuccessful candidate, has published a letter, in which he declares, that he should not have taken the oaths, had he been elected. ith a pamphlet. We hope the author will

elected.

Belower Advices from Vienna state, that a plan for the arrangement of the affairs of Belgium had been submitted by the Congress to the Emperor of Russia. It is proposed to separate the question concerning Luxembourg from all the other points of controversy. The plan is said by no means to meet the views of Talleyrand and Lord Palmerston. The Brussels Moniteur contains the indistinent against 78 individuals, who are charged with being instigators of the riots of the 5th and 6th of April, which grew out of the re-purchase of the horses of the Prince of Orange.

Spain.—The Spanish Government has issued to the results of the state of the sta SLANDER.

J. Breckenridge and his brother undertook sten the scandalous disturbances of Wednesevening upon the abolitionists, and gepeatinimated that those engaged in the riot of that party!! This is a foul slander; as the assertion in yesterday's Recorder, there were 'some hisses and exclamations abolitionists!'-Mr. Tracy begins to defame early in his new station. We challenge of these men to bring any evidence that a sholitionists, known and recognized as such, eagged in the uproar. The charge is cruel malignant. We shall try to attend to this er next week.—Liberator.

SPAIN.—The Spanish Government has issued decree establishing a censorship of the press, and lay ing down other oppressive regulations upon its conduc-tors. It is pretended that this is done at the instance of certain journalists; which is probable enough, though a disgraceful circumstance. No blanks or asterisks are to be left in to denote the passages struck out by the censor. The debates in the Cortes are, however, the censor. The debates in the Cortes are, however, to appear unmutilated; and it is conjectured that Martinez do la Rosa has been prevailed upon by French influence to sanction the decree, but has contrived to retain a privilege for the press which will neutralize its efforts; as what cannot be legally published in the first instance, may be delivered in the Cortes by some Liberal member, and then appear in the newspapers.

[Spectator.]

The Indicator of Bordeaux confirms the account of the defeat of the Spanish Carlists, near Parapelana, by the Queen's army of 5000 men, under Lorenzo and Linares. The onemy consisted of six battalions of Navarra and Zalava. Two regiments of the insurgents were entirely destroyed, and Quesada entered Pampelana with the convoy under his charge.

post, that we can prove it, and therefore that challenge us to the proof; but he we cannot prove that the Abolitionists we cannot prove that the Abolitionists seel had ever been "recognized as such," quiet. The success of Pedro was well received by FORTUGAL.—The brig Monament, at New York to-day we heard of only 16 or 20. The extreme hot from St. Ubes, sailed on the 28th June. She brings no paper: but the Captain states every thing was quiet. The success of Pedro was well received by the intelligent portion of the people, who were pleased with the proclamation abolishing convents and friars. The lower orders were not, however, ultorily, we shall not undertake it, unless he shall friars. gether so favorable to this state of things; being at under the dominion and influence of the priesthood.

isla as with means of determining who have taken in the lower orders were not, however, altonomics have in the first recognized."

The American policy with regard to Portuguese the same ten distinguish between the same the doint on and influence of the priesthood. The great quantity of American corn consumed in Madoira, it was said, ought to induce a reduction of our high duties on the produce of that island. Under the prove that any "recognized!" Abolition-tween the property of the same terms as a population of our high duties on the produce of that island. Under the new order of things, Portugal appears likely to return, in some degree, to her old commercial habits.

Under the new commercial regulations, all sorts of goods are admitted in all places, in vessels, which is an important change for the better in our feature of the same terms as in English vessels, which is an important change for the better in our feative position. Fish and various other articles, which have been heretofore admitted on more favorable to the same terms as in English vessels, which is an important change for the better in our feative position. Fish and various other articles, which have been heretofore admitted on more favorable to the same terms as in English vessels, which is an important change for the better in our feative position. Fish and various other articles, which have been heretofore admitted on more favorable to the fishess, oppression and blasphemy, were reading characteristics." Now, whatever

ed at Genoa. He was expected to it his permanent residence in St. Petersbarg or Berlin.

Switzerland.—The Swiss Cantons have received insulting and threatening communications from the Austrian Cabinet, in consequence of their refusal to give up some German refugees to the vengeance of their despots. It is said that even an invasion of Switzerland is menaced. This is improbable. Louis Phillip, though no enemy to despotic principles, cannot suffer the Swiss Cantons to be erashed.

Germany.—Whig Principles in Germany.—At the late Frankfort fair, 50,000 copies were rapidly sold of translations in the German and French languages of the English pamphlet, entitled, "The Reformed Ministry and the Reformed Parliament." The sale was so quick, that the authorities, if so disposed, had no time to suppress their circulation. The circumstance shows the avidity with which every thing is sought and read, particularly in Germany, which relates to a representative form of Government.

POLAND.—All the scientific journals of Warsaw

the Anti-Slavery Society of Hudson, Ohio, and Cracow have lately been suppressed.

[Galignani. hed. That the emancipation of the slaves country, is the first step we must take in at more which we have to do for the industry colored population. The first step we must take in at more which we have to do for the industry colored population. The first step we must take in at more which we have to do for the industry colored population. The first step is a star following from Hanover, dated the 14th:—"The first of astronomy will be pleased to learn that Sir John Herschel has written from the Caps of Good Hops, to his aunt, Miss Caroline Herschel, resident here. He had already fixed

his astronomical instruments, especially his twenty-foot telescope; and ere now, has begun his observations. His last letter is dated the the 28th of March. He alludes again to his prosperous voyages, and to the safe coaveyance of his valuable instruments; he resides in the country, about five miles from Cape Town, near the Table Mountain, in an enchanting valley; lofty trees, rare and beautiful shrubs, and flowering plants surround his dwelling, his eye gazes upon clear and cloudless skies, studded with those innumerable stars, that are the objects of his elevated pursuits. He is sanguine in his hopes of making important discoveries. The astronomers of Europe do not often find the nights suitable for their researches; at the Cape, Herschel finds that out of five nights, three are perfectly bright and clear."

COLOMBIA.—By the brig Montilla, Capt. Beckman, the editors of the New York Daily Advertiser have been put in possession of files of Bogota papers down to the 15th June.

The papers are filled with local matters; every thing appears perfectly tranquil and happy, unlike their sister Republic, Mexice, which is all anarchy and confusion. Colombia, under the mild and pocific government of President Santander, and Vice President Mosquera, both of whom were exiles in this city, is marching on to prosperity and happiness. Not the

dent Mosquera, both of whom were exiles in this city, is marching on to prosperity and happiness. Not the slightest symptom of discontent appears in any quarter. The Journals are filled with discussions for the

ter. The Journals are filled with discussions for the advancement of learning, order, security, and obedidence to the laws are every where apparent.

Decrees concerning the organization of the provinces and districts, are given in length. Regulations as to tonnage duties are established, and a new tariff is to take place on the 1st November next. Proposals for making a rail road across the Isthmus is given, and accounts as to the earthquake at Santa Martha, the particulars of which have reached us, are also given at length.

given at length.

BUENOS AYRES.—Buenos Ayres papers to the 14th June, have been received at New York.

The members of the Cabinet of Buenos Ayres, finding their efforts to conciliate the various parties indiffectual, have resigned their places. It does not appear by whom the vacancies have been supplied.

The newe from Peru comes down to the 1st of March. The issue of the civil war was regarded as doubtful, though some advantages had been gained by the troops of the President (Obregoso) over those of Gamarra. The latter, however, had a strong military force with him, and was master of several departments.

ments.

Montevideo papers of the 2d of June announce the entire defeat of Lavalleja, who escaped into the Brazilian territory. The main invading army, under Lavalleja, does not appear to have exceeded 100 men.

Temperance.—Extract of a letter from Rev. W.

Temperance.—Extract of a letter from Rev. W. Torrey, to E. C. Delavan, Esq. of Albany, dated June 11, published in the Journal and Telegraph. You will be happy to learn that the papers forwarded, in connection with a supply received about the same time from the British and Foreign Temperance Society, have been instrumental in giving a decided impulse to the cause of Temperance among us. The organization was commenced here under circumstances peculiarly discouraging. But few of the foreign residents have access to specific information in regard to the progress of the reformation in the United States and in England. Of these few some were decidedly opposed—not to temperance, but to the plans and principles of the society; and of these who hase who hase and principles of the society; and of these who regard to the progress of the reformation in the United States and in England. Of these few some were decidedly opposed—not to temperance, but to the plans and principles of the society; and of those who were friendly, several doubted the practicability of forming a society here. It was resolved however to try, and the result proved that a larger number came forward than had been expected: between 60 and 70 members subscribed in the first few days.

The opposition was also some of it from unexpected quarters, and was violent. The political disturbances which arose soon after our organization, occupied almost exclusively for a time, the public mind, and the enemies began to speak confidently of the society as a failure.

So low was the interest in the subject, that some of the firmest friends of the society doubted the propriety of calling a public meeting, lest the thin attendance should dishearten the friends of the cau.e.—The meeting was called, and though not nomerously attended, did good, as well conducted meetings perhaps always do.

A few weeks after this meeting, which was held in

A few weeks after this meeting, which was held in A few weeks after this meeting, which was held in the middie of April, the papers forwarded by your society were received and extensively circulated.—
They were the means in the hands of Providence of awakening new life and interest in the society. As second public meeting was held last evening, at which 31 new members were reported, and 144 copies of the Recorder and some copies of other temperance papers subscribed for. The number present was near three times as large as on the previous occasion, and the impressions decidedly more favorable.

Our committee have published several papers on the subject, a file of which I send. It is in contentiplation to enlarge the paper and publish it regularly monthly. Still for our information on the subject we must depend mainly on the publications received from home.

Our great difficulty is, that the more influentia

Our great difficulty is, that the more influential members of the community generally stand aloof from the effort, and though they do not often directly oppose, their influence is as unfavorable to the society as if they did, perhaps more so.

The impression that temperance societies are "very good things for the lower classes," and for "those given to drink," could it be fully made, would do the cause more injury here than any open opposition could. This impression is evidently wearing away, and the light of truth producing conviction on the minds of the intelligent and respectable of our community, that the cause of temperance is the cause of humanity, and that its claims extend to all who have influence and are strong in proportion to the measure of influence possessed.

Canada.—Extract of a letter from Montreal, da-

ence possessed.

CANADA.—Extract of a letter from Montreal, dated July 28.

We regret that as it respects the health of our city we cannet give you a very favorable account—we trust, however, that the sickness has reached its climas. The interments yesterday amounted to 66; to-day we heard of only 16 or 20. The extreme hot weather for the last three weeks past has probably previous indisposition; the strictly temperate, and previous indisposition; the strictly temperate, and those who enjoyed good health, have thus far escaped. The Quebec Mercury of the 29th ult. states that the health of the town is gradually improving; but its actual condition is not announced. A number of parishes around Quebec had been very unhealthy the present season.

The Montreal Herald of Wednesday last week, The Montreal Heraid of Wednesday last week, contains the following agreeable announcement:—
It is with extreme pleasure we are enabled to congratulate the public upon the improved health of our city, consequent upon the agreeable change which has taken place in the weather.

# Domestic

Leuisiana Election.—The Louisiana Advertiser of July 17th contains very nearly complete returns of the Louisiana election, from which it appears that Mr. White, the Whig candidate for Governor, Messra. Johnson and Garland, the Whig candidates for Congress from the first and third districts, and a large majority of the Whig candidates for the State Legislature, are elected. The Jackson candidate for Congress in the second district, Gen. Ripley, has succeeded. This is the same gentleman who was formerly Speaker of the Massachusetts Legislature, and who acted so distinguished a part on the Northern frontier during the last war. The political complection of the Legislature secures the election of a Whig to succeed Mr. Waggaman in the U. S. Senate, whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next. Mr. Waggaman is also a Whig.—J. of Com.

Final result in Louisiana.—The New Orleans Bulletin of the 19th ultimo brings full returns from the whole State—that from Ouachita, the only parish not previously heard from, having been received.—The completed returns gives White a majority of sizteen hundred and forty vetes over Dawson.

New Hampshire.—Among the acts passed at the LCUISIANA ELECTION.—The Louisiana Adverti-

sizteen hundred and forty votes over Dawson.

New Hampshire.—Among the acts passed at the late session of the Legislature of New Hampshire, was one declaring that no assignment of his property by a debtor for the benefit of his creditors shall he valid, unless it shall provide for the distribution of the property assigned among all his creditors, in proportion to their respective claims: nor unless the assignor shall make oath that his intention was to place in the hands of his assignées all his property of every de-

tachment and execution.

The Tennesses convention have adopted the principle, that the Judicial office shall be elective by the Legislature for a term of years. The Supreme Court Judges are is be chosen for twelve years—one third go out of office every four years. The Circuit Court judges are a be chosen for eight years, and the Attorney General and State Attorneys forest; years. An effort was made to declare none of these officers re-eligible to office, which failed. They may be removed from office, on address, by the concurrent vote of two thirks of both houses.

In Richmed district Va. Juhn Roberton, Ford.

of two thirls of both houses.

In Richmend district, Va. John Robertson, Esq. a whig, has been elected Representative to Congress, in place of Ar. Stevenson.

Commence of New York.—We have obtained from Capt. Scofield, of the revenue barge office, some information in regard to the commerce of this port, which we me sure will be gratifying to our merchants, and indeed to all who desire the prosperity or New York. It vill be seen from annexed statements, that during the irst seven months of the present year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1833, the number of strivals from foreign countries has increased from 1122 to 1218; of dry goods eargoes, from 168 t 189; and of passengers, from 23,316 to 34,625.

from 165 ti 189; and of passengers, from 23,316 to 34,625.

The increase of arrivals from foreign ports in the whole of 183, as compared with those of 1832, was 115. Theincrease this year, thus far, (96 in seven months) is in the ratio of 164 4-7ths for the whole

115. The increase this year, thus far, (96 in seven months) is in the ratio of 164 4-7ths for the whole year.

Althouge the number of dry goods cargoss is 21 greates the year than last, reckoning to the 31st July inclusive, the amount of goods is undoubtedly less; the cargos, on an average, having been lighter.

The number of passengers arrived here during the whole of 1833 was 41,752; being only 7127 more than have arrived during the first seven months of the present year. Should the number of passengers during the last five months of the present year bear the same proportion to those of the first seven as was the case in 1833, the number during the whole year will be 62,003; or 13,414 more than ever arrived in any one year before.—N. Y. Jour Com.

New Cotton Factory in South Carolina.—The corner stone of a large Cotton Factory was laid, with religious ceremonies, on the 4th of July, at Beard's Falls, on the Saluda, near. Columbia, South Carolina.

Union College.—The Commencement at Union College, N. Y. took place on Wednesday of last week. The degree of A. B. was conferred on 65 young gentlemen, that of A. M. on 17, and the honorary degrees of D. D. on Rev. President Wheeler, of the University of Vermont.

Mr. Madison recently resigned his seat at the Board of Visiters of the University of Virginia, which has been supplied by the appointment of Wm. C. Rives, Eq. Joseph C. Cabell, Faq. has been made Rector—vacated by the resignation of Mr. Madison. Dr. Warner, of Baltimore, has been elected by the Visiters, Professor of Physiology, Anatomy, and Surgery, in the place of Dr. Johnson, resigned.—Advocate.

Mermonism in Maine.—This wretched fanatacism is said to be increasing in the State of Maine. A

the place of Dr. Johnson, resigned.—Advocate.

Mormonism in Maine.—This wretched fanatacism is said to be increasing in the State of Maine. A
Hallowell paper states that soveral respectable individusls have lately joined its ranks, in the town of Wilton, Oxford County.

It is stated in the Haggerstown Torch-light, that
on Monday last, hail stones fell in Washington county, Md. weighing a pound a piece, and that some of
them measured from 10 to 12 inches in circumference.

ity, Md. weighing a pound a piece, and that some of them measured from 10 to 12 inches in circumference. John Randolph's Will.—A paper purporting to be the last will and testament of the late John Randolph, of Roanoke, was recently offered for probate, when, on behalf of Juba, John and Essex, and the other slaves of the deceased, a motion was submitted for leave to appear and offer another Will, in lieu of it, by which they were emancipated. The motion was overruled, on the ground that while in the condition of slaves, they could not legally be admitted parties to any proceedings, other than a suit in forma pauperis, or bill in equity, for the recovery of their freedom. On this decision being announced, the Right Rev. W. Meade, one of the Trustees named in the will under which the slaves claim their freedom, made similar motions, which were allowed, and he became party on the record for that purpose. The parties was being prepared to try the issue, the cause was postponed.

Prudence Crandall.—The prosecution against this teacher of "little misses of color," at Canterbury, in Cons. has been quashed by the Supreme Court of Errors, in that state, on account of a technical informality is the indictment. Upon the main question therefore of the constitutionality of the law on which she was presecuted, no decision was had; and should the State's Attorney of Windham County think the play worth the candle, the proceedings must commence de nove.

Ardent Spirits on board vessels.—By a communication, says the Journal of Commerce, "from the Ship Owner's Society, made to the British Consul in Ship Owner's Society, made to the British Consul in Ship Owner's Society, made to the British Consul in Ship Owner's Society, made to the British Consul in Ship Owner's Society, made to the British Consul in Ship Owner's Society, made to the British Consul in Ship Owner's Society, made to the British Consul in Ship Owner's Society, made to the British Consul in Ship Owner's Society, made to the British Consul in Ship Owner's Society, ma

Ardent Spirits on codar dessets.—By a commu-nication, says the Journal of Commerce, "from the Ship Owner's Society, made to the British Consul in reply to hir representation of the evils arising from the use of spirituous liquors on board British vessels, it appears that on application of the Society, the Board of Ecsies have agreed to remit the duties on all wines taken as ship stores."

Board of Excise have agreed to remit the daties on sil wines taken as ship stores."

Cholera.—The New York papers deny the existence of the Cholera in that city. The New York Journal of Commerce of Friday says:—"There was a meeting of the Board of health to-day, called with reference to the admission of a quantity of goods from quarantine, at which the reports respecting the health of the city were incidentally talked over. Nothing appeared te excite alarm. The general health of the city was never better. There is no prevalence of the ayingtoms which uniformly precede and accompany Cholera. Within three days, the Resident Physician has been called to view four cases which bore some symptoms of Cholera. One of the cases terminated fatally, and the others are doing well.—It is of no great consequence what the name of a thing is, perhaps, but we are sure if genuine Asiatic Cholera shows itself among us, it will not be in this lamb-like temper."

Cholera.—This disease has appeared in various

Cholera.—This disease has appeared in various parts of the country westward. It has already visited Cincinnati, Wheeling, Pittsburg, and we have now to record its appearance in Washington, Pa. The board of health of that town, under date of Friday, July 25, report the death of 6 persons by cholera during that week. Of these deaths three were in one family, two in another, and the 6th case was that of a German emigrant who had lately arrived in town. We are glad to observe that the disease is not like to spread, as a report of the 29th—four days after—mentions that there had been no new cases or deaths, since the 24th.

The cities of Charleston and Savannah appear to

since the 24th.

The cities of Charleston and Savannah appear to have been unusually healthy for some time past. In Charleston, during the week ending on the 22d, there were but 20 deaths—of which only four were whites. In Savannah, during a like period, there had been but one death, and that a non-resident.

In Savannan, during a time period, times had been but one death, and that a non-resident.

The Illinois Patriot of the 12th ult. state: that 16 deaths by Cholera had occurred in Rushville, and nino in Pekin. The disease appeared to be abating.

Accident to Burden's Steamboat.—On her passage from Albany to this city yesterday, Mr. Burden's boat met with a serious accident. In attempting to pass a sloop below the Overslaugh, the boat ran upon the dam above Castleton. One of the tranks bilged, filled, and sunk. The water is quite shallow at that place, and the boat remained fast a ground. Thus one untoward circumstance after another delays the complete triumph of the plan which Mr. Burden has invented; but we know that disinterested and intelligent persons, who have given careful attention to the subject, are strongly impressed with a belief that the expectations of the inventor will yet be fully realized.

Shocking.—A correspondent in Medway under

Shecking.—A correspondent in Medway, under yesterday's date, writes thus:—On Saturday afternoon last, two young lads who had been hunting, accidentally called for water at the door of a small bouse in the easterly part of this town, occupied by a loath-some drankard and his sufortanate wife, and found the wretched man dead on the floor, with his shroat cat in a most hideous manner, and his wife sleeping in apparent quietude on a bed in the same room. In our acquaintance with the miseries and frailties of haman life, we have never witnessed a sight like that which was here presented. The poor husband, with the blood still gushing from the gastly wound in his throat, and from his mouth and nose, lying silently, on his gory bed; the benamb ed and indifferent appearance of the wife, who was afterwards found to have received a savere wound on the head, tegether with the destitute and comfortless appearance of the interier of the house, presented one of the most revolting

ption, except such as is exempted by law from atament and execution.

The Tennessee convention have adopted the princithat the Judicial office shall be elective by the
gislature for a term of years. The Supreme Court
lages are to be chosen for twelve years—one third

The Tennessee convention have adopted the princihave been procured from a "dunkery," kept in a
neighboring town. This is supposed to have been
the exciting cause of the dreadful occurrence."

[Advocate.]

the exciting cause of the dreadful occurrence."
[Adwooste.]

Fire.—The village of Wethersfield, Conn. has again been visited with a most destructive fire. On Wednesday ulternoon a fire was discovered in the barn of Dr. Erastus Cook. The fire, from the barn, communicated to several other buildings, and ten or twelve of various descriptions were entirely consumed. The cause of the fire in the barn is unknown. It is a singular fact that three years ago, wanting two days, a most destructive fire occurred in Wethersfield, on the same street and directly opposite the scene of the late conflagration.—Hartford Review.

As Mr. Isanc G. Allen, of East Hartford, was standing behind the counter of his store, with his back towards the counter, a gun was discharged from a house on the opposite side of the street, by a boy ten or twelve years old. The contents of the gun entered tered the store of Mr. Allen; four of the shot lodged in his back, one in his arm, and one in the hat on his

in his back, one in his arm, and one in the hat on his head. The boy said he had no design to injure any one, but intended to fire over the building.

one, but intended to fire over the building.

The Albany Daily Advertiser says, the inhoratory at Mr. Cook's Castle Garden, where his fire works are manufactured, blew up yesterday morning. Several persons were wounded and one young lad is dangerously burnt.

hre manufactured, blew up yesterday morning. Several persons were wounded and one young lad is dangercusly burnt.

Bank Robbery.—On Tuesday evening last, the Bank of Norfolk, in Roxbury, was entered by means of false keys, and robbed of nearly \$22,000 in notes, and \$24,000 in specie. Of the notes \$15,000 were of an old impression from Perkins' steel plate, and had been entirely withdrawn from circulation; these the Bank will not hold itself under obligation to rodeem. They were signed by John Bartlett, President; C. Hickling, Cashier. A small amount of this emission remains in circulation. Of the other stolen notes, \$500 were of the denomination of \$20, and \$6000 ef \$10, and all are dated subsequently to the 1st of October last. The robbery was discovered yesterday morning, but, owing to the injury done to to the locks, some time elapsed before the doors could to the locks, some time elapsed before the doors could be opened. We do not learn that any discovery has been made, or that circumstances have occurred, tending to fix suspicion upon any person. A reward of \$3000 is offered for the apprehension of the robbers, and the recovery of the property.

Morrison apprehended.—Morrison, the person who was entrusted by the Cashier of the Newbury Bank (Vermont.) on the 14th ult. with 3,900 dollars, to be delivered to Messrs. Emerson, Lamb & Harvey of this city, and who so unaccountably disappeared after having been seen in town and before the money was delivered, an account of which appeared in our paper of the 24th ult. has been arrested, in or uear Eastport, by the promptness of Messrs. Emerson & Co. in distributing handbills and notices, and the vigilance of Messrs. Hobbs and Granger of Eastport. He surrendered \$3,037 80, and says that he lost \$700 in Ann street. The rest he does not account for. He is in custody at Eastport, and will be brought here for trial, by a letter of requisition from the Governor.

APT PUPIL.-A man named Richard Berwick, AFT PUFIL.—A man named Richard Berwick, residing in Thompson street, who teaches and practices juggling and legordomain as a profession, on Monday evening was teaching his art to a young stranger, who came to his lodgings for that purpose. In the midst of the lesson and at the moment that Berwick west showing his pupil one of the nost interesting tricks of his trade, he was suddenly called out of the house for a short time, and on his return found that during his absence his pupil had been precising the Hoc Presto so efficiently, that he had caused every one of the legerdemain machines, and four dollars along with them, to disappear, accompanied by the young juggler, who has not since been heard of.

oung juggler, who has not show [Journal of Commerce.

Counterpert \$5 bills of the bank of Burlington,
They are payable to H. Vail t. are in circulation. They are payable to H. Vail r bearer, and dated March 1, 1833, R. G. Cole, ashier, E. J. Englesby, President. The engraving ashier, E. J. Englesby, President. The engraving course, but writing excellent.

is conrese, but writing excellent.

Counterfeit five dollar notes on the Bank of Albany are in circulation. The plate is the same as the \$5 counterfeit notes on the Bank of Auburn, and are signed, W. H. Winkoop, Cashior, J. P. Van Ness, President—dated July 4, 1833.

Fresnoent—Gated July 4, 1653.

Israe Brooks, a drover, from Stow, had his pocket book stolen from his pocket on Monday, at the Brighton Market, containing about \$500, and notes to the amount of \$1500, with other valuable papers.

# ECCLESIASTICAL.

BCCLESIASTICAL.

Dedication and Installation.—With leave of Divine Providence, the new Meetinghouse erected for the Evangelical Society in Quincy, Mass. will be dedicated to the service of God, on Wednesday the 20th inst. Services to commence at 2 o'click P. M. At the same time the Rev. William Consell will be installed as pastor of the clumb. The Council will meet at 9 A. M.—Com.

Ordained, July 23, as Pastor of the Congregational Chh. and Society in Hillshorough, Rev. Millow Mad. Sermon by Rev. Calvin Cutter of Windham.

Rev. B. M. Elliam Could Windham.

Rev. B. M. Elliam Could Windham.

Rev. B. M. Elliam Could agent of the General Assembly's Board of Education, was installed Pastor of the Presbytery and Clurch at Hillshorough, Ohis, by the Chillicothe Presbytery, on the 13th ult.

On the 10th ult. Mr. N. E. Lovell was ordained Pastor of the Baptist Church and Society in Princeton, Mass.

The Rev. Dr. BEKCHER will preach on the next Sabbath in the Bowdoin street Church in the morning; in the Old South Church in the morning on the Church in the evening, on the Condition and Prospects of the West, and the bearings of the Churchnati Lane Seminary, of which he is the President, on that important acction of our country. He will make a similar presentation in other churches on the succeeding Sabbath.

In this city, Mr. Wun. 8. Dearborn, to Miss Betsey M. Nute-Mr. Willard Bughee, to Miss Phehe March, of Trenton, Me.—Mr. Mosse Esstman, to Miss Caroline R. Stone-Mr. Cyrus J. McLellan, to Miss Harriet Brooks—Mr. Sunuel Marshall, to Miss Elizabeth R. Lucobi, formerly of Colnsaet-Mr. I. A. Coolidge, to Miss Cepitelia A. Bartlett. In West Newbury, Mr. Nathan Woodman, to Miss Sally In Cambridgeport, Mr. Wm. Hovey, Jr. to Miss Sarah M.

In Cambridgeport, Mr. Wm. Hovey, Jr. to Miss Barah M. Stone.
In Chelsen, 24th ult. by Rev. E. J. Fuller, Mr. Ellas Cluff, to Miss Sanna Ersking, to Miss Harriet Willing. In Salem, Mr. Elward Phippen, to Miss Harriet Willing. In Salem, Mr. Elward Phippen, to Miss Harriet Willing. In Braintee, Mr. Christopher C. Capelin, of S. Bridge. Mr. Lee Langer, Mr. Christopher D. Copelin, of S. Bridge. Mr. Lee Langer, Langer, Langer, Mr. Lee Langer, Lange

Deaths.

In this city, 5th inst. Mr. Jonathan Baxter, of the 8rm of E. & J. Baxter, aged 27; Barbara, wite of Mr. David Simpson, 49—Mrs. Lydia P. & davids of the late Jona, Pearce, of Charlestown; Mary Brew. 72; George Ammer, 60; In Mrs. Lydia P. & davids of the late Jona, Pearce, of Charlestown; Mary Brew. 72; George Ammer, 60; In Braintee, Miss Louisa, eldest daughter of Joseph Richards, 8s.—In Newton, Henry Crafts, 66.

In Walpole, Mrs. Adeline Johnson, wife of Mr. Lewis Johnson, 32 years. She was an affectionate and valuable wife, a kind mother, and a useful member of acciety. In Natich, on the 2ath of July, of consumption, noseph. I. Leind, aged man whose talents and piety promised much valuable service to the church. But he was fitted also, for a nobier sphere of action in other worlds, to which we trust the Master has called him. His sun declined rapidity, but it has set in peace. A round his dying bed, all was serine and cheerful, rendered on by a Saviour's audies way the gloom of the general content of the corrors, and chassway the gloom of the general content of the corrors, and chassway the gloom of the general content of the corrors, and chassway the gloom of the general content of the corrors, and chassway the gloom of the general content of the corrors, and chassway the gloom of the general content of the corrors, and chassway the gloom of the general content of the corrors and chassway the gloom of the general content of the corrors and chassway that the content of t

brothers and sisters ever saw in him an example, ever safe to be imitated, to obtain happiness and respectability in the present world and the favor of God in the world to come. The church of Christ were by his humility, his meckness—his decility—his prayerfall ness—his activity, instructed what ought to be the conduct and conversation of the followers of the Lamb. His friends and acquaintance could not but feel, that his path for the last years of his life, was that of the righteous, and cannot but desire that their last end may be like his. Seldom does a young man of greater promise fall into the arms of death; but his fall occured in the righteous government of God, and for reasons right in the eyes of Him who knows what the good of his creatures requires, and what the display of of his own glory demad. The loss of his relatives and friends, and of the Church of God, here on earth, is doubtless gain to him, as well as to the church of the first born in heaven.

[Communicated.]

BERKSHIRE MEDICAL INSTITUTION. MIE Course of the Medical Lectures for 1834, will com-mence the last Thursday in August, and continue parteen weeks.

y and Practice of Medicine and Obstetrics, By H. H. M. D. of Anotomy and Materia Medica, By E. Babt. Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, By C. DEW-

TY, M. D.

Anatomy, Surgery and Palysiology, By W. Parker, M.D.

Lemanstrator of Anatomy, John Friesell, A. M.

The Lectures on Pathological Anatomy form a very important and valuable addition to the course.

Fee for the Course is \$50; for those who have already attended two full Courses of Medical Lectures, \$10; Graduation, \$12; Board, including room, washing and lodging, \$1,75 per week.

### NEW-IPSWICH ACADEMY.

THE YOUR ACADEMY.

WHE Fail Term will commence on Monday, Sept.

SHEDD, favorably known, for several years past, an approved and popular Instructor at Kimball Futien my, will be associated in the department of instructor at Kimball Futien my, will be associated in the department of instructors are also employed. The Classic English departments will, as far as practicable, histinet, that more labor may be bestowed on each uree on Chemistry and Philosophy, with experime associal. There will be a Class for Teachers, and besignent familier discussions, a course of lectures on the of Teaching. STEPHEN T. ALLEN, Prin welpswich, August 1, 1834.

PEPPERELL ACADEMY. MHE Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday the third day of September next, and will continue 12 weeks.

Tutton 83,00 pr. quarter—For French, 81,00 in addition loard in good hamiles from \$1,00 to \$1,00.

A new and beautiful edifice for the accommodation of this limitation was completed previous to June last. The third in the second process have accorded the warmous to June last. The third is the second process have accorded the warmous expectations of its friends.

### PERKINS, MARVIN & CO.

114 Washington street,

AVE for sale the following popular and valuable works
By Robert Philip, of Maberly Chapel.

"Maniy Piety in its Principles." "I write you, young

should know how to speak a word in season to him that is weary."—Lataisk.
Communion with God, or, A Guide to the Devotional.
'He that cometh to God must believe that He is a re-warder of them that diligently seek him."
Eternity Realized, or A Guide to the Thoughtful. "F termity Realized, or A Guide to the Thoughtful. "It have been dwelling on the sides of eternity." Also, A lew copies of 'Henry' & Letters to an Auxious Inquirer.' The Boy's Weekday Book, with numerous Engravings. Church in Northampton, Mass. By Rev. John Takand's Church in Northampton, Mass. By Rev. John Takand's Right and Wrong; or Familiar Illustrations of the moral duties of Children. By Marianne.
History of Ipawich, Essex and Hamilton, By Joseph B. Felt. A Philosophical and Practical Treatise on the Will, By wdoin College. The House old Nick Built." A new Temperance Book

Rare and Valuable Works.

Subscribers have for sale one copy only of each of e following Works, of which it is difficult to ob-licate copies in this country, and of some even in iry into the Life and Writings of Homer ; I vol

An Inquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer; 7 vol.

[By Blackweil; London edition, 1735.

Ullois Voyages to America in 1735, 2 vols.

Burke's Account of the European settlements in AmeriBe In Croix's Review of the constitutions of the principal States of Europe, and of the United States of America,
in 2 vols—London, 1792.

Madame de Stacl's celebrated Treatise on the influence of
the Passions on the happiness of Individuals and of Nations, (now out of print)—London, 1798.

Franckiti's Translation or the Tragelles of Sophoeles,
2 vols.—London, 1735. RUSSELL, OBIORNE 400.

NEW BOOKS,
OR Sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washing ton street, Rowland Hill's Memoirs. The Life of the Rev. Row-nd Hill, A. M., by the Rev. Edwin Sydney, A. M. First dition. by Mcs. Sherwood. First American, from the

London edition.

Boardman's Memoirs. Memoir of George Dana Boardman, late Missionary to Burmah, contuning much information relative to the Burman Mission, by Alonzo King, Minister of the Goopel in Northboro, Mass.

The above, together with an extensive variety of new August V.

A TICHELL'S MAP U. S. Mitchell's splendid Reference and Distance Map of the United States; by I. Woung; colored. The most aplendid map ever published in this country.

Greenlevis Map of Maine. A new edition, with the fateat improvements. A further supply this day received by Magnet 5.

RUSSELL, ODIONNE & CO.

ARRATIVE of an Expedition through the Upper Mississippi to Itasea. Lake, the actual source of this river; embracing an exploratory trip through the St. Croix and Burnt wood (or Broule Rivers, in 1832. Under the direction of Heavy R. Schoulerst. Just published and for she by RUSSELL, ODIONNE & CO.

August 6.

ELEN, a Tale. By Maria Edgeworth, Mrs. Sher-wood's Works—Vol. III. Dr. Combe on health and Mental Education, being No. 17 Family Library.

The History of Arabis, in two volumes, By Andrew Crichton. Robert Hall's Complete Works—d vols.

The Life of John Jay: with selections from his correst.

# VOUTH'S COMPANION.

Published Prekly, at the Office of the Boston Reconnes, and by William living. Portland, Me.—Price One Bullar a year—Sia Copies for Five Dollar.

7 WHIS PAPER is intended to convergigious and moral instruction in a manner than the pressive to the narrative form, and are generally classed under the following heads: Narrative, Religion, Morality, History, Ohituary, Henevolence, Natural History, Biography, The Library, The Nursery, The Sabbath School, Miscilland, Editorial, Poetry. Many of the articles are illustrated by pictures.—An Index closes each Volume.

Subbath School Tackers of to their scholars, which fursions that the substance of the proper to be read by the scholars during the week, and circuits and the substance of the substance of the proper to be read by the scholars during the week, and circuits among them like books from the Library.

which alone can disarm death of its terrors, and chase away the gloom of the grave.—Communication.

At Danvers, Mr. Simeon Putanna, 62.

In Salem, Miss Bridget Baseroft, 74.

Browned in Sunderland, on Sunday 15th Inst. Henry Bawks, 19.

Braken, 19.

Braken, 19.

Walker and daughter of the late Rev. Micaish Porter of Plainfield, N. H. d. July 10, after a very short illness, of Plainfield, N. H. d. July 10, after a very short illness, of Billious Fever, Rev. Benjamin C. Cressy, about twenty months.

In Brooklyn, N. V. after Million Honon, one of the Justices of the Superlicit Communications and Letters of Plainfield on him, Head on him,

have been made.

Again, on the same page:

'We regard the colonization scheme, under whatever modifications, and by whomsoever advocated, as but the outbreaking of that spirit of slavery which rivets the chains of two millions of our brethren. In saying this, we do not as a matter of course, impeach the motives of all those who advocate it. Some there are who may be permitted to save their benevolence at the expension of the inviews and principles on which I advocate colonization. Society.

The principles on which I advocate colonization of the principles on which I advocate colonization.

those who advocate it. Some there are who may be permitted to save their benevolence at the expense of their wisdom.'

Notwithstanding this sweeping denunciation and its awing clause, I must still say that I am a friend to the Colonization Society; and yet no friend to slavery, and neither a knave nor a dape; at least, I hope not.

I have endeavored to make myself acquainted with the objections which cancel in the principle of the American Colonization Society.

The principles on which I advocate colonization are the following:

1. I regard it as a necessary means of immediate plans to the first the relief from the miseries of slavery, where with the objections which cancel the plans and purposes of the American Colonization Society.

'If you would let the American Colonization Society prosecute its plans without interruption, and still pursue your own proper business, you may yet be instrumental in extending gradual and universal emancipation from the north to the south, until it reaches from Maryland to New Orleans; and I am certain that the American Colonization Society will not prove a in

dope; at least, I hope not.

I have endeavored to make myself acquainted with the objections which conscientious men feel against the Colonization Society; and if I understand the Colonization Society; and if I understand the Colonization Society and if I understand the Colonization Society and if I understand the colonization states where it is founded in prejudice.

3d. It encourages and tends to prepetuate slavery.

4th. It obstructs the elevation and improvement of the colored people in this country.

I am certain that these objections do not lie against any scheme of colonization which I am interested to defend. That I am not alone in this opinion, and that the leading friends of the Colonization Society think and feel as I do, I think will be shown by a few extracts from Colonization documents.

J. Hubbard, of North Carolina, a zealous friend of the Colonization Society, in a letter to the opposers of this institution, published in the New York Observer, of May 31, 1834, holds the following language:

'I regret much, that you have not kept steadily and firmly to your main purposes of universal emancipation, and the education and general improvement of the people of color; these are great and noble works for Christian philanthropists to be engaged in.

'I regret much, that you have not kept steadily and firmly to your main purposes of universal emancipation, and the advantance of the colorization society with the principle of the clared slaves in states where the education and general improvement of the people of color; these are great and noble works for Christian philanthropists to be engaged in.

'I regret much, that you have not kept steadily and firmly to your main purposes of universal emancipation, and the advantance of the states. Emancipation on the soil was plainty in the state. Emancipation on the soil was plainty in the state. Emancipation on the soil was plainty in the state. Emancipation on the soil was plainty in the state. Emancipation on the soil was plainty in the state. Emancipation on t

the south, until it reaches from Maryland to New Orleans; and I am certain that the Amercan Colonization Society will not oppose or interrupt you in any shape or form, but will be the better pleased, the more you conciliate public opinion in favor of universal emancipation. Hon. T. Frelinghuysen, in a defeuce of the American Colonization Society, published in the Literary and Theological Review, expresses himself as follows:

'The advocates of immediate emancipation regard the Colonization Society as an obstacle in their way; they maintain, that it soothes the conscience of the slaveholder, and contents him in the enjoyment of slaves as property; and thus retards the advance of free principles.

'At the threshold of this argument, we frankly admit, that if such were our deliberate conviction of the nature of this enterprise, we should be among the first to abandon it. But, on the contrary, we believe the measure to be beneficient in all its tendencies; that so far from encouraging slavery, it effectually rebukes it, and will lead the way to its final removal.'

And again.

'If our colored brethren prefer to remoin.'

Nort. Telegistyses, in a feeding beginning and the properties of the street of the interest of the properties of the pro

it be found expedient and for their advantage, that they should remain here. The Colonization Society advocates no coercive removal; and I am for having the rights of the black man fully recognized on this soil, and then having it to his own free choice, whether to emigrate or

\*\*This is slavery as it is doily exhibited in regardless and the content of the c

sign, that the different races of men should continue to be distinct, and each reside in the climate best adapted to their physical and intellection and development.

In all animals, the physical organization is adapted to the climate and modes of life appropriate to each; and with a great change of these, either the physical organization changes, or the race degenerates, and finally becomes extinct. All men are descended from one common stock, and all differences among them are the results of the causes above mentioned. These differences are no greater than changes which have been known to take place in other animals, extensively migratory, such as the dog, the sheep, &c. Blumenbach selects the swine a affording instances of variety nearly as great as that which exists in the human species. In Normandy this bristles are exchanged for a warm cont of tears, it is almost perfectly white, and the stiff bristles are exchanged for a warm cont of tears, it is almost perfectly white, and the stiff bristles are exchanged for a warm cont of tears, it is the state of divided hoof. There are differences and with different modes of this minimal, as the cranium, legs, &c., as found in different chantes and with different modes of this kind more effection.

Man resists changes of this kind more effections and edgree changed, has not the capacities of the marks of the second or third generation, in a tropical of the capacity of the capacity of the same and with different modes of his.

Man resists changes of this kind more effections of the nergies of an Englishman of the temperate regions for the other of the capacity of the capacit

will not believe that there is an evil in the human heart, which the gospel cannot cure.

But this prejudice, unjust and wicked as it is, will not be subdued at once; nor will the negro find immediate emancipation from the oppression of public sentiment. I am not sure that it will require any less time and effort and expense to subdue this prejudice and bring up the race to their proper standing in the face of it, than it would to furnish a distant asylum for them all, and transport and provide for them there. I am thankful that this prejudice is not quite universal and unbroken. By the constitutions of tweive of the United States, Maine, New Hamp-shire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, (if they are freeholders,) New Jer-sey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee, black men are allowed to vote and are eligible to office. In a city of New England I have known a negro to be alected to nite of the Carolina and the state of the

Gen. Gratiot of the Engineer Department at Washington, has advertised for sealed proposals, to be received at that office until the 16th of August, for creeting a monoment over the remains of the late Majoraine for the second proposals. ing a monument over the remains of the late Major-General Jacob Brown, in the Congressional Burying Ground. The monument is to be of White American Marble, and to consist of "a Broken Grecian Dorie Shaft, with a Plintb, resting on a Pedestal."

Marble, and to consist of "a Broken Greeian Doric Shaft, with a Plinth, resting on a Pedestal."

Hygeian Pills.—At a recent trial in New York, for an infringement of the patent right, it appeared that the annual sales of Morrison's Hygean Pills, by his agents in this country, exceed \$200,000!

The pill differs in no important respect from the common pill of soap and aloes, given by all regular

will commence of the continuous of Mr. Dow and Miss Harsell, as competent Teachers.

Teachers on Chemistry, and on other subjects connected with mental and moral culture, will occasionally be given. Expresses.—Tuition. §4.25—for French, \$1.50 in addition. Certificate of Admission, 25 cents. Board, from modated with board with the Principal.

Indigent young men of hopeful minds of the continuous of the continuous of the principal of the continuous of the cont nodated with board wint the Frincipal.
Indigent young men of hopful piety, will have their tunion remitted.
In behalf of the Trustees,
Pembroke, N. H. July 24, 1834.

3 Jugust 2.

THE Fall Term will commence on Monday, September ist, and continue eleven weeks. Mr. Crass. Sugno, kvorsably known in this region for several years past, as a popular and highly approved instructor at Kimball Union. Academy, will be associated in the department of instruction. Two Lectures on Chemistry and Philosophy, with experiments, as usual. There will be a class for Teachers.

New Ipswich, N. H. August 1. \*

### Bradford Academy.

Wie second Summer Term at this Institution will com-mence on Tuesday August 6. Bradford, July 26, 1834. 3w JESSE KIMBALL, Sec.

THE Annual Course of Lectures at this Institution, will commeace, Thursday August 28, 1234, and continue 5 Cornhill. Just fourteen weeks.

Chemistry, F.
Ist.E. Medical Jurisprudence, by the several professors,
Fees for the course, \$50. Matriculation \$2.
Autmouth College, Hanover, N. H. July 26.

Notice to Trustees of Academies. GRADUATE of Amberst College, who has formerly been engaged as a Preceptor of one of our New Eng-Academies, but who for the two preceding years, has otherwise employed, is desirous of resuming his foron in the various branches usually tought in our probability obeyed, and the cost paid and Academies. Good recommendations will those of Trustees of Academies who are desirous ing a Preceptor, are requested to address their cations, post paid, staring circumstances as their ent, directed to X. Y. Z. Commendations are considered to address their cations, post paid, staring circumstances as their ent, directed to X. Y. Z. Commendations are considered to address their cations, post paid, staring circumstances. reprinted a Preceptor, are requested to address their manufactions, post paid, stating circumstances and enuragement, directed to X. Y. Z., Concord, N. H. 388.

The Poems of William B. Tappan A RE in press at Philadelphia; and will be published in September; fine paper, 369 pages, with a portrait from a painting by Neagle Price to Buberribers one dollar, Subarriptions received at PERKINS, MARVIN & CO's, 114 Washington street.

# POPULAR THEOLOGY.

tOULD & NEWMAN have just published, ELEMENTS
OF POPULAR THEOLOGY, with special reference
he Doctrines of the Reformation, as avowed before the
tof Augsburg, in 1590. By S. S. Schmucker, Professor
Jaristian Theology in the Theol. Sem. of the General
od of the Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, Pa.
ndovier, August 1, 1834.

REBERT'S WORKS The Life and Writings of the Rev. George Herbert; with the Synagogue, in imitation of Herbert. Just published and for sale by WILLIAM PEIRCE, 9 Cornhill.

August 1.

MRS. SHERWOOD'S WRITINGS, being the only com AVA piete and uniform edition ever published in this country. Vols. 1, 2 & 3, this day received by RUSSELL, DDIORNE & CO.

August 2. DR. GRAHAM'S TREATISE ON INDIGESTION. June received and for sale by RUSSELL, ODIORNE of

Waste of Femily William PEIRCE, R.

# Valuable Books.

TABLE MOTHER AT HOME, by John S. C. Able Child at Home, by J. S. C. Abbott. Family by G. D. Abbott. Robinson's Calaust. by the Charles Tylor—and Robinson's Bible Dictionary further supply of Quarto, Octava and Duodesim nt binding, for sale by J. DOWE, 130 Juvenile Repository.

CONTENTS of Vol. 5. No. 5. First Fruits, or offerings
to God.—Navigation.—A Curious Will.—Wishing
ourselves in other's Places.—The Astrofomers.—Wasting
Time.—The Presilent's Guard.—A True Story.—Early
Blossoms.—Anecdote of Vanderlyn, a distinguished Painter.
—Poetry.—The Falling Kite.—Maxims, &c. Published this
day by J. DOWE, 130 Washington street.

August 1.

# NEW BOOKS.

MEW BOOKS.

THE LIFE OF REV. RICHARD BAXTER. Chiefly
complied from his own writings. pp. 159, 14mo. 122 cents cloth backs; 20 sheep.
The life of this eminent servant of God abounds with
striking incidents, and is adapted to be useful to all. The I lived; his scal for the apread of the troper as the was cried of modern missions; the great variety of works he was abled to write, though in a very low state of health; and he wonderful degree to which the powers of his mind were usual meaning the multiplied infrinkies of age.

Albatt's Young Christian—pp. 396. 12mo. With two tele-place engravings; 02.12 half-bound calf. Charming the reader by its narrative and illustrations, while it pours into the keart the simple bruths of the Gospel. Held in that the keart the simple bruths of the Gospel. Held in the the fact that the simple truths of the Gospel. Held in the highest estimation both in this country and Great British highest estimation both in this country and Great British in the same of the control of th

in.

Gallaudet's History of Jenah, for the young—pp. 156, 8mo. Wish several engravings, 31 cents half-bound, calf. leautifully illustrating the Scripture topics involved; as rophecy, sacrifices, miracles, God's repening, &c.

Just published by the Am. Tract Society, and for sale at he Depository, 3 Cornhill.

August 1.

August 1.

HARMONY OF THE GOSPELS. COULD & NEWMAN have just published, A Ho B of the Gospels in Greek, with Newcome's Printed from the text, and with the various real Knapp. The whole revised and the Greek text new ranged, by Edward Robinson, D. D.-Also,

RARE AND VALUABLE WORK

niry into the Life and Wein

RUSSELL on

Valuable Euglish Publication MAURICE'S ANCIENT HISTORY

-the History of Hindostan, its grant connected with the History of the co

WHITEFIELD'S PERSUASIVE

The following 8

IRISH LINENS, &c.

# T. GILBERT & CO. At No. 402 Washington stre CONTINUE to manufacture PLING FORT

FARM FOR SALE.

Of Maine, on the main coad leading from
Thomaston, three quarters of a mile from the
meriscotta Fond, and about three mains of the form the
Church in Whitefield. Methuen, July 18, 1834.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMP

FRANCIS WELCH. WM. M. BYRNES, Secretary.

BOSTON RECORDER. TERMS.—Three Dellars a year-of I

Ten Dollars in advance. Letters relating to subscript erns of the paper, may be added NATHANIEL WILLIS,

No. 19, Water-Street.

1 1

Vol. XIX-

RELIG

LOWER C Extract of a letter from Re Storrs, dated Shipton, In my last to you, I In my last to you, imparative worthlessness on ministers who will quested to the opinion, the ust be obtained and must be obtained and must echurches never will be sustate of character of the pope present state of other one, indicates most closured with our character with which with which with which with our character with which with ted with our c

e establishment and perp I can assure you, to do Canada, will cost more Canada, will cost mon-oring tours; more than in rtable relaxation by a fe-lew England. Time, by ars, and money, not by e. God has made this fig strange if we have to but the declaration, 'Ise

The few on, till quite recently, ha ny, and have passed from ave seen, to be sure, wha id made perhaps a pleasa puragement to the desting a perhaps of friends have remain a degree of opposition. clamor of opposition nd there was the end,
ety can afford to pay may
enses and their salary to
ithin a few weeks my
hat cheered. Not that w
anent preachers, but tha
in from Massachusetts h stations, where their I lations, where their had length the future interests here the gospel may be acces can be filled when the rother Clapp is at Stanstea Malbourne and Bromp I soon expire.

places will not be filled ts of some scattered red, and providence REMARKS .-- We believe od in store for Canada. at the children of the Pilg

ried thither on one of the igration, will be provide 2 God, and that they w he more natural inherito should be compelled to that a beginning has and that some hear ntion," glowed on other aspiration of many a your as of the sacramental s" into every nook and ng Provinces.

NITARIANISM AT HAI The annual exercises at mior class of the Theologic the College chapel on We the afternoon the Philant meeting. This society and men in the Theological ity. They also inved with philanthropy
At the anniversary, invited to attend and is occasion there e, including some an account of the puduring the past year the whole number what School at the St mount School at the St rection of this society, is Jail-four. After sta teted with the state of th I to read the subjects we lected for discussion on St was—the necessity of reader number of moral and loke of a popular cast, ba-ith.

On this subject the Rev. addressed the meet was a great neces ription. In this pa Orthodox brethren hage over us. He the repriety in mention he referred to the He proceeded the writings of the aid, they were gro h they (Unitarians) therefore they were ooks otherwise All that was n Mr. F. proceeds h books were necess
d, was not exactly the
ak with reverence, h ontaining mora and free fre ful in attracting and infl young, and indeed of concluded with a wish re such be Rev. Dr. Follen books being printed avect, or founded upon doctet. He did not consider as a body of Christians